Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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ALL GO TO THE SYNDICATE

The New Five Per Cent. Bonds Disposed of in One Lot.

A GOOD SALE FOR THE GOVERNMENT

No Combination of Other Bids So Advantageous—"Outside" Gold to be Furnished—First Payment Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The entire issue of the $50,000,000 ten-year 5 per cent. bonds has been allotted to John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, and his associates at their bid of 117.077 and accrued interest from Nov. 1. This action was taken by the Secretary of the Treasury early this afternoon, and Mr. Stewart was notified immediately.

The announcement was made two hours later that over $8,000,000 in gold of the first installment upon the bonds had been paid into the Sub-Treasury at New-York. Under the terms of the circular inviting proposals for the bonds, the successful bidders were instructed to pay 20 per cent. of the entire amount in gold coin or gold certificates as soon as they should receive notice of the acceptance of their bids. It is expected that the Stewart syndicate will deposit enough to make $10,000,000 to-morrow.

In announcing the allotment of the bonds Mr. Carlisle authorized the statement that the proceeds of the bonds under this bid would be $49,517.62 greater than they would be if the other highest bids were accepted.

"A very important advantage to the Government in accepting this bid," the Secretary said, "is the fact that all the gold will be furnished outside and none drawn from the Treasury. It is also more convenient and less expensive to the department to deal with one party rather than with many."

The New-York Times has already printed a list of the names of the banks and bankers associated with the United States Trust Company in making this heavy purchase of bonds.

It is said at the Treasury that the bonds will be printed soon. By the terms of the bond circular the successful bidders have forty days in which to pay the entire amount of their bids, but they may, if they choose, pay the $50,000,000 now or at any time when an installment is payable. It is not known at the Treasury whether Mr. Stewart and his associates will desire to take advantage of the full time offered them. It has been figured out that the bonds, including the premium, will net the Treasury about $58,500,000, and will swell the Treasury cash balance to that extent. As the successful subscribers will pay in their own gold, the increase will be entirely in that coin, and the gold balance, which, at the close of business to-day, was $57,669,701, will be increased to about $116,000,000.

This will enable the Secretary to replace the coin borrowed from the gold reserve in the last few months and add $16,000,000 to the working capital of the Treasury. It is expected that the internal revenue receipts next month will be increased largely by the receipts from whisky and from manufactured tobacco, and the opinion prevails that the deficit, which this month exceeds $8,000,000, will be largely cut down, so that the addition to the Treasury cash through the payment for the bonds probably will tide the Government over until the receipts shall equal the expenditures.

A prominent Treasury officer said this afternoon that he did not believe it would be necessary for the Government to resort to another issue of bonds, as, in his opinion, the new tariff law very soon would bring in a sufficient sum to meet the current expenses of the Government.

There is general satisfaction over the action of the Secretary in allotting the bonds, as the accepted proposal was by far the most advantageous in its terms. Although there were many bids offered at rates above 117.077, by no possible combination could the Secretary have brought the rate of interest lower than that made possible by the successful bidders.

THE ACCEPTED BOND BID.

Text of the Syndicate's Offer to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following is the text of the accepted bond bid:

The Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury:

We hereby propose, under the terms of your circular of Nov. 13, 1894, to purchase United States 5 per cent. ten-year bonds, described in said circular, of the face value of $50,000,000, and we agree to pay therefor at the rate of $117.077, and accrued interest, per $100.

This bid is for the whole $50,000,000, but not for any lesser amount.

We further agree, upon due notice of the acceptance of this subscription, to deposit the amount thereof in gold coin or gold certificates, with United States Assistant Treasurers at either Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans, or San Francisco, in accordance with the terms of said circular.

We desire (registered or coupon) bonds in denominations as stated below, and we wish them to be delivered to us as follows: $40,000,000 at New-York, $3,000,000 at Boston, $3,000,000 at Philadelphia, $2,000,000 at Chicago, and $2,000,000 at San Francisco, or other United States Treasuries as may be approved by the Treasury Department.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By JOHN A. STEWART, President.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By EDWARD KING, President.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
By HARVEY FISK & SONS.

The denominations of bonds desired are stated as follows:

Coupons—$25,000 in fifty-dollar bonds, $25,000 in one-hundred-dollar bonds, and $34,950,000 in one-thousand-dollar bonds.

Registered—$15,000,000 in ten-thousand-dollar bonds.

The following additional statement is made in the bid:

For the information of the department, we beg to state that the following corporations, firms, and individuals are interested with us in this bid:

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.
J. S. Morgan & Co., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
Chase National Bank of New-York.
Fourth National Bank of New-York.
National City Bank of New-York.
Hanover National Bank of New-York.
First National Bank of Chicago.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.
Gallatin National Bank of New-York.
Merchants' National Bank of New-York.
Manhattan Company of New-York.
Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., New-York.
I. & S. Wormser, New-York.
J. & W. Seligman & Co., New-York.
Blair & Co., New-York.
Vermilye & Co., New-York.
F. S. Smithers & Co., New-York.
Edward Sweet & Co., New-York.
Kountze Brothers, New-York.
Laidlaw & Co., New-York.
Bowery Savings Bank of New-York.
Knickerbocker Trust Company.
Greenwich Savings Bank of New-York.
Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New-York.
A. R. Eno, New-York.
A. E. Orr, for a Brooklyn savings bank.
Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, Boston.
Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.
Brooklyn Trust Company.
E. Rollins Morse & Brother, Boston.
Blake Brothers & Co., Boston.

THE SYNDICATE'S PLANS.

Will Sell Half Its Purchase—Expects a Good Profit.

Soon after the bond allotment became known, announcement was made on behalf of the syndicate purchasers that gold would immediately be deposited toward payment, and that the syndicate would make its purchase outright, not availing itself of the right to pay in installments.

Following this assurance word was given out that the syndicate would reserve one-half the issue as a permanent investment, and would sell the other $25,000,000. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, and the First National Bank were designated as selling agents.

In conformity with the arrangement to begin at once the deposit of gold for the bonds, the syndicate turned about $9,000,000 gold into the Sub-Treasury in the afternoon. The $1,000,000 which had arrived from Europe also reached the Sub-Treasury, and there were small amounts which increased the Sub-Treasury specie gains for the day to $10,238,000. It is expected that the Sub-Treasury here will receive all the gold for the bonds, excepting from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 to be deposited in Chicago, $3,000,000 to be deposited in Boston, and $600,000 in San Francisco.

The syndicate started in with its selling programme by offering $5,000,000 of the bonds at 119. There had been a morning sale in the open market of $10,000 of the February fives at 117½. When the syndicate had the new selling price, market quotations advanced to 118½ bid and 119¼ asked. Mr. Fisk expressed the opinion that few of the bonds would be sold abroad, since better prices probably could be obtained for them here.

GOLD COMING FROM EUROPE.

Bank of England Will Buy Some of the Five Per Cents.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily Telegraph will mention to-morrow the rumors that more gold will be shipped to New-York on account of the Treasury loan, and that the Bank of England Directors have decided to invest a large sum in subscriptions.

DOES GAMBLING BENEFIT TRADE?

Bankers and Merchants of Denver Say Yes, but Gov. Waite Says No and Declines to Permit It.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 26.—The gamblers of Denver cannot resume business, at least during the present police administration. A petition signed by leading business men of the city asking that the gaming men be allowed to reopen their places under proper restrictions was presented to Gov. Waite and Chief Armstrong this morning, and, after a long consultation, it was decided to refuse to grant the petition. The petition follows:

To the Hon. Davis H. Waite, Governor, and the Hon. Hamilton Armstrong, Chief of Police:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that, in their judgment, it is detrimental to the business interests of the City of Denver to compel gambling halls to remain closed; that many buildings and parts of buildings are rendered tenantless and bring in no rent to the owners thereof, and that a large amount of money is kept from coming into the City of Denver and being put into circulation by reason of such closing, and that trade and all kinds of business are affected thereby; and we therefore earnestly request that such halls may be permitted to be opened by such class of responsible men as, in the opinion of the Chief of Police, will conduct such halls with decency and propriety, and under such regulations and surveillance as the Police Department may prescribe for their general conduct and maintenance.

The petition is signed by the First National Bank, the American National Bank, the Appel Clothing Company, the George Trich Hardware Company, and forty-three other business establishments of equal prominence.

OPPOSITION TO SENATOR WASHBURN

Effort to Defeat Him for Re-election by the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 26.—A queer kind of a fight has broken out against Senator Washburn. The opposition say the Senator is not a good Republican, because he refused to vote for the Lodge bill, generally known as the "Force bill," and they are pledging votes of members of the Legislature against him on this plea, coupled with the fact that he lives in Minneapolis, and the country is entitled to the Senator. Ex-Senator Sabin is engineering the opposition, and already claims to have forty votes pledged against Washburn.

If the Sabinites secure sufficient strength they will attempt to combine on Gov. Nelson or ex-Congressman Lind.

LETTER CARRIERS ALLOWED OVERTIME

The Court of Claims Hands Down a Most Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The United States Court of Claims to-day handed down judgments in favor of seventy-seven letter carriers for overtime for sums ranging from $50 to $300. The carriers whose cases were decided to-day are from Lansing, Detroit, and Bay City, Mich.

The Crowd Picked Up Diamonds.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 26.—A team of horses ran away at 11 o'clock to-day, and crashed through the front window of Herman Idomas's pawn shop, scattering $5,000 worth of diamonds that were on display in the window over the sidewalk and into the street. The precious stones became mixed with the broken glass, and the large crowd that quickly gathered made it difficult to find them. It is thought that at least $2,000 worth of the gems have been stolen by people who picked them up from the sidewalk.

A Tremendous Reduction in Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A certificate of the reduction of the capital stock of a corporation from $12,000,000 to $100,000 was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company is the Silversmiths' Company of New-York City, having an office on Wall Street. The amount of the capital which had been paid in was only $8,500, and the company is without debt or liability. The company had thirteen Directors and reduced the number to three.

Senator Murphy with Gov. Flower.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—United States Senator Murphy was in consultation this afternoon at the executive chamber with Gov. Flower for over two hours. Senator Murphy said there was no significance to be attached to his visit.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—What is said to be the most dangerous counterfeit that has made its appearance in many years is an imitation of the Windom two-dollar silver certificate. The counterfeit is being circulated in the large cities principally.

TESTS FOR NEW CRUISERS

Planning Naval Manoeuvres on a Very Large Scale.

MIMIC SEA BATTLES TO BE FOUGHT

Scheme to Enlarge the North Atlantic Squadron to Try the Quality of Our Modern Vessels of War.

Important naval manoeuvres are being planned for the ships of the North Atlantic squadron. These, if carried out, will be on a scale larger than any ever attempted before by an American naval force. The purposes of the manoeuvres will be to prove in practice some theories of modern warfare, and, as planned, they are to be similar to those carried out by the fleets of other naval powers.

Admiral Meade, it is said, will be chosen to conduct the manoeuvres, and it is also hinted that his own fleet of six vessels will be reinforced by several other ships that are now unassigned or upon special service. Those that now compose the North Atlantic squadron are the New-York, Columbia, Marblehead, Montgomery, Vesuvius, and Miantonomoh. A half dozen other vessels are available for this duty.

The manoeuvres will meet with an enthusiastic reception from all who are in the navy. From what could be ascertained, it is intended, in a series of drills at sea, to test the value and practicability of every manoeuvre laid down in the steam-fleet tactics. Officers say that such drills will be of inestimable value, as commanding officers will be enabled to know exactly what their ships are capable of, the distances they can turn in, and their general handiness. The drills can lead also to an improvement in the signal book, which is admittedly in need of improvement.

Many theories of naval actions, as they will be fought under modern conditions, have been evolved and discussed at the Naval War College in Newport. It is the intention to test these in practice as nearly approaching the conditions of a modern sea fight as can be obtained.

"Everything regarding the capabilities and weaknesses of the new navy is as yet experimental," said The New-York Times's informant. "We know that the next naval battle will be decided very quickly—in a few minutes, perhaps. Beyond that we know very little. Since the advent of the new types of war vessels there have been no wars in which they have been engaged, and we know practically nothing as to their capabilities in action. It is a safe proposition, however, that a fleet hastily assembled and untried in fleet tactics meeting one that has been well drilled is a fleet destroyed. No one can overestimate the value of such drills as are now proposed. War is a science—as much so, if not more so, than any other. Practice is essential to its success. The student of the campaigns of Napoleon will find that he did not neglect any opportunity to keep his command well drilled. In action he generally felt for the weakest point of his enemy, and then hurled against it every available battalion. That method of fighting, some say, is the best for fleet actions at sea. No one can say whether it is not. At any rate, the fleet that goes into battle well in hand and well drilled will be victorious, all other things being equal."

It is also stated that a dozen or more steam launches will be padded with buffers, so that they cannot injure each other by collision, and allowed to experiment in ramming each other. Landing drills, for the purpose of testing the system now in use for the landing of a naval brigade, target practice, signaling by night and by day, the firing of torpedoes from a ship under way, and various other drills are spoken of as being now in contemplation.

ASKED TO PARDON SUTHERLAND

The Aged Mother of the Gravesend Criminal Makes Application to the Governor—Many Pardons Sought.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—An application for the pardon of Judge Kenneth Sutherland, one of the Gravesend offenders, was filed personally at the Executive Chamber by his aged mother. She did not see Gov. Flower.

As is usual in the case of retiring Governors, the applications for pardons filed with Gov. Flower are becoming more numerous daily as his term draws to a close.

Buried in a Snowslide.

MONTE CHRISTO, Washington, Nov. 26.—Ten miners employed in the drying house of the Pride of the Mountain were buried by a snowslide Friday. The alarm was given, and a force of seventy men set about to rescue the imprisoned men. When Louis Erickson's feet were reached by the shovelers he was discovered head downward and was taken out dead. William McCarthy was struck on the back of the head by a broken stick. Otto Kelly was struck in the face, and W. E. Smith fell on a stove, burning his forehead, but not seriously. Four others were cut painfully about their heads. All of the ten men were rescued alive but Erickson, and are doing well.

To Build a Fremont Monument.

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California held their twenty-first annual dinner last evening at Zoughen's, in East Twenty-second Street. Rear Admiral Richard A. Meade presided. John D. Townsend spoke feelingly of the death of Gen. John C. Frémont, "The Pathfinder." Among the other speakers were Charles J. Murphy, Charles R. Street, and Mark D. Wilber. A committee was appointed to raise funds for a Frémont Monument.

Earlier Mail Service West.

The time schedule in the postal mail service between this city and St. Louis, Little Rock, and Texarkana, Ark., will be shortened twelve hours on Dec. 2, for the mail arriving here at 8:45 A. M., and the result will be the earlier delivery of mail here by nearly twenty-four hours for those points. The gain in time is caused by a fast run between St. Louis and Texarkana.

Union League Dinner to Mr. Morton.

At a special meeting of the Union League Club last night it was resolved that the Executive Committee be instructed to tender a reception on behalf of the club to Governor-elect Morton and Mayor-elect Strong. The President of the club announced that the reception will probably be held on Dec. 6.

Indiana Millers Arrested.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 26.—Wallace and Burton Neal, heads of the firm of Neal Brothers & Company, millers, were arrested to-night for embezzlement of the wheat crop of a customer. The firm failed to-day with $100,000 liabilities. Assets are equal to liabilities.

MEETING OF POLICE JUSTICES

Figures of Arrests and Fines for the Year—Justice Ryan's Hope of Salvation.

The Board of Police Justices met last night at Jefferson Market Police Court and transacted business just as though there was no danger of their all being removed from office early next year. There were a few absentees, including Police Justices Grady, Divver, and Koch.

Joseph F. Prendergast, who had served a probationary term as clerk's assistant, was appointed to a clerkship at $2,000 in place of the late Patrick McCabe. James A. Ellinney was appointed a clerk's assistant on a probationary term in place of Bernard Malone, who has been holding over for some time. Ellinney is a relative of ex-Police Justice Henry Murray.

Justices Simms, Taintor, and Feitner were appointed a committee to prepare the annual report. During the year the number of arrests made without warrants has been: Males, 74,757; females, 20,807; with warrants, males, 4,707; females, 7,055. The amounts of fines collected were: In the Police Courts, $30,774; in Special Sessions Court, $47,454.50; in District Court prisons, $14,424; at the Tombs, $2,944.

Justices Hogan, Meade, and McMahon were appointed a committee to make the assignment of Justices for 1895. On motion of Police Justice Simms, it was decided to instruct all police court clerks to file all recognizances taken at the station houses for the appearances of prisoners in the police courts next morning. The usual plan has been to destroy this class of recognizances after the prisoner appeared in court. That such records were destroyed was brought out before the Lexow committee.

Justice Simms reported that the codification of the city ordinances had been completed and would be reported to the Corporation Counsel this week. It will be presented to the present Board of Aldermen for its approval. A new ordinance that has been incorporated provides that the Clerk of the Common Council shall send copies of all new ordinances to the police court clerks, so that the Police Justices can be kept informed on them.

Police Justice John J. Ryan, who is President of the Board of Police Justices, believes the new Constitution protects the present Police Justices in their places, unless they are removed under charges. Mr. Ryan holds that the present Police Justices cannot be removed under a power of removal bill, and that if they are so removed suits for their salaries will lie against the city. Justice Ryan said:

"Police Justices are judicial officers, and it is provided by the new Constitution, in Section 22, that the present Justices of the Peace shall not be disturbed, and if they are it will show that it is not reform, but offices, that the Republicans are after. If the people will have to pay $1,000,000 for the folly or avaricious selfishness of their representatives in the Legislature, the Republican régimé won't last very long. I don't believe any lawyer in the Senate would vote for a bill to remove the New-York City Police Justices after reading carefully the provisions of the Constitution, and it is on the Senate that we rely for justice.

"If we were removed under a power of removal bill I am confident that the Court of Appeals would sustain our view of the case, and that it would decide in our favor."

It has been evident for some time that the Police Justices were of the opinion that they had a fighting chance under the Constitution. Many excellent lawyers, however, say that if a power of removal bill is passed, nothing can prevent the new Mayor from clearing the police bench and appointing men who will properly represent the judicial branch of the Government.

JUDGE RICKS ENTERS A GENERAL DENIAL

The Congressional Committee Investigating Charges Against Him.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 26.—A committee of Congress to-day began the investigation of the charges filed against Judge A. J. Ricks of the United States District Court. The charges are that, as Judge of the United States court, Ricks approved his own report as Clerk, which position he previously held, knowing the same to have been incorrect. It is charged that Ricks profited to the extent of about $1,500 above his legal fees by the approval of the report. The Central Labor Union, which preferred the charges, sent a memorial to Congress which was introduced by Representative Johnson. Mr. Kline read a lengthy statement in behalf of Judge Ricks. He made a specific denial of each charge and entered upon a long, detailed explanation to show that the Judge's action was perfectly legal.

Judge Ricks himself was placed upon the stand, and entered a denial to all the charges.

The committee will continue its investigation to-morrow, when Judge Ricks will probably be cross-examined by the attorneys for the labor organizations.

IT WAS LOADED WITH DYNAMITE

The Strange Object Which Alarmed a Family in Auburndale.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—When the family of George W. Bourke, living on Woodbine Street, in Auburndale, arose yesterday morning, one of the members noticed a queer-looking object hanging to one of the windows on the outside of the house.

The other members of the family were called, and, after they had all examined it from a respectable distance for awhile, it was decided that it was a bomb or an infernal machine of some sort, so the police were called to take it away.

At the police station a member of the force who is not afraid of such things took the bomb apart, and it was found to contain enough dynamite to blow up a house.

Drought Endangers Kansas Wheat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 26.—Three-fourths of the wheat crop sown in the western third of Kansas this Fall is ruined by the continued drought. In the latter part of September light rains fell, which caused the grains to sprout, but in thousands of fields the plant is dead. In the central belt the ground is very dry, and the plant will die if rains do not come soon. Parties from that section say that farmers are greatly discouraged by the continued drought.

General Manager Grindley Resigns.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—The resignation of R. R. Grindley, general manager of the Bank of British North America, on account of failing health, has been accepted by the London Court of Directors. H. Stikeman succeeds to the general managership. The change takes place Jan. 1.

Steel Mill Resumes Operations.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 26.—The steel mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company resumed operations to-day, giving employment to 1,000 hands.

UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY

The Southern Associated Press Joins Its Forces.

SEVERS RELATIONS WITH THE WEST

A Body Blow Given to the Chicago Management of the Western News-Gathering Organization.

The Southern Associated Press severed at midnight last night all relations with the Associated Press of Illinois.

It has assumed relations with the United Press, which will go into effect to-day.

It will enter the field as an aggressive ally of the United Press, and an uncompromising enemy of the Western organization.

Bad faith and a broken contract furnish the cause for this determination of the Southern newspaper men.

These few sentences summarize the events of the past three days in this city, and the conditions which must be confronted by the Chicago managers of the Western Associated Press when they meet in this city on the 5th of December.

The following letter is the formal notice of repudiation of all relations between the South and the West:

New-York, Nov. 26, 1894.
Victor F. Lawson, President of the Associated Press of Illinois:
Dear Sir: The Associated Press of Illinois having deliberately violated its contract with the Southern Associated Press, this is to give you official notice that from this date we will hold no relations of any kind whatsoever with your organization.
Yours respectfully, J. H. ESTILL,
Vice President Southern Associated Press.

The history of the breach of contract by the Western organization which has led to this rupture is neither so long nor so involved that it obscures one single fact which has been growing in the minds of newspaper men all over the country ever since the ambitious Chicago managers planned, fifteen months ago, in their own vernacular, "to mop the floor" with the Eastern newspapers, and their ally the United Press.

That fact is this: Any contract made by the Associated Press of Illinois is made to be broken when it suits the purpose of its managers to break it. Such a contract was made by it with the Southern Associated Press.

One of its features related to an agreement that the two New-Orleans newspapers, The Picayune and The Times-Democrat, should be recognized as members of the Southern Associated Press. That agreement was satisfactory to all concerned. Unbeknown to the Southern Associated Press, the Western managers entered into a secret contract with the two newspapers in question which in effect was calculated to deprive the Southern Associated Press of its revenues from those newspapers. This of itself was a violation of the spirit of the contract between the South and the West.

Other acts of the latter followed which made it clear to the Southern newspaper men that they were in relations with a tolerably tricky set, and the whole subject has been receiving their thoughtful attention for some months.

The Southern Associated Press held a meeting in Norfolk, Va., last week, and immediately thereafter its Executive Committee came to this city to ascertain from President Lawson, who is at the Windsor, the exact attitude of the Western Association upon the New-Orleans question. There were present at the interview United States Senator Patrick Walsh of The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, J. H. Estill of The Savannah News, T. T. Stockton of The Jacksonville Times-Union, J. C. Hemphill of The Charleston News and Courier, Adolph S. Ochs of The Chattanooga Times, President Lawson, and his assistant general manager, Charles S. Diehl.

The evasive answers and the shifty ground of the Western representatives confirmed the suspicions of the Southerners that double-dealing was going on. Their indignation was intensified yesterday when they saw a circular which had just been sent out by the Western Association stating that members ought to be informed that the Southern Associated Press had been guilty of a violation of its contract with the West. This was adding insult to injury, and the Southerners determined to cut loose from the Western Association.

They were fortified in their determination by the forcible telegrams received from their Southern associates to whom they had communicated the condition of affairs. By them they were assured that their action would be heartily approved by the association as a whole, and that an equal approval would be given any alliance which they might make with the United Press.

Capt. Evan P. Howell of The Atlanta Constitution was especially emphatic in his view that a discontinuance of all further relations with the West and the beginning of a fight for the integrity of the Southern Associated Press were demanded.

General Manager Walter P. Phillips of the United Press had been keenly alive to the condition of affairs, and through him negotiations were opened with the United Press. These culminated yesterday afternoon, at a meeting held in the office of The New-York Sun, where an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two news associations was formed. The New-York Herald, The Tribune, The Sun, and The New-York Times were each represented at this meeting, and unanimously approved the negotiations of General Manager Phillips.

The four members of the Southern Executive Committee already mentioned, and Daniel A. Tompkins of The Charlotte, (N. C.,) Observer, attended the meeting. An agreement, which gives the Southern Associated Press additional privileges as a news-gatherer, and which will enable it to broaden its field of operations, was signed and sealed upon the spot.

Then the Executive Committee prepared the letter to President Lawson, and gave the instructions necessary to a prompt severance of all relations with the West at midnight.

There are upward of forty Southern newspapers that will thus be brought into exclusive relationship with the United Press. Associated already with the United Press in its fight with the Western Associated Press are the New-England Associated Press, including the Maine, New-Hampshire, and Vermont newspapers; the strongest and best newspapers of New-England, such as The Boston Herald, The Globe, the Journal, The Advertiser, The Post, and The Transcript; The Springfield Republican, The Providence Journal, The New-Haven Palladium and Register, and The Hartford Courant; the Associated Press of the State of New-York, which comprises every leading newspaper in every city of this State, upward of thirty in number; The Philadelphia Record, The Ledger, and The Telegraph, The Washington Post, The Pittsburg Times, The Pittsburg Leader, and The Pittsburg Press, and, in addition to the foregoing array, upward of 150 newspapers in the West.

Add to these newspapers the newspapers of the South, and the combination of newspapers with which the floor is to be "mopped up" represents an aggregation which will require the combined activities, intellectuality, and financial resources of the Western Association to overcome. It presents to their earnest consideration a problem as serious as the one afforded the gentleman who undertook to lift himself over the fence by pulling on his bootstraps.

The loss of the Southern Associated Press by the West is irreparable. The latter will undoubtedly invade the Southern territory just as it invaded New-England and New-York State last Spring. A newspaper may be picked off here and there, and the effort will be made to galvanize into life with a Western news service the few newspapers scattered throughout the South that have been unable to obtain recognition from their more prosperous neighbors.

But the circuits are long in that section, and the cost of hauling Western news down into that territory and of collecting and hauling Southern news back again to Western connections must prove enormously costly.

The service will, under these conditions, be rendered by the Western Associated Press at a heavy loss, just as its service is being rendered at a loss to its limited number of members in New-England and in the interior of this State.

This condition of affairs will continue so long as the members of the Western Association permit their affairs to be managed from Chicago.

Many of them are dissatisfied now, and their dissatisfaction will not be materially lessened by the loss of their Southern allies.

FIRED AT A FREIGHT TRAIN

The Engineer Kept on, Despite the Bandits—Five of the Bill Cook Gang in Irons at Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 26.—Indian Agent Wisdom and ex-Indian Agent Bennett, both of Muscogee, have arrived from the bandit-infested part of the Territory. At Wagoner they were notified that the freight train just ahead of them had been fired into near Bragg station, which is thirty miles east of Wagoner. Investigation proved the report true.

Seven men, mounted on horses and armed to the teeth, undertook to hold up the train in broad daylight, but the engineer and fireman lay down in the cab and let the train go ahead. A volley of bullets was fired at the cab, and as the caboose went by that was also fired into and riddled with bullets. The bandits sat on their horses, four on one side of the track and three on the other.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 26.—The "Skeeter" Baldwin quintet of the Cook gang, arrested by Texas Rangers at Bellevue, on the Fort Worth and Denver Road, ten days ago, were brought down from Wichita Falls last evening and taken to Fort Smith, where they will be tried. They were handcuffed, chained, and well guarded by Deputy United States Marshals.

CAPT. HOWGATE LOOKS BORED

THE GRAND JURY LOOKING INTO HIS OFFICIAL RECORD.

No Trace of the Lost Papers Bearing on the Embezzlement—Argument on the Demurrer Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day gave further attention to the presentment of a new indictment against Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the alleged Signal Service embezzler. Nothing, however, was developed with reference to the papers concerning Howgate's peculations which have been taken in some mysterious manner, from the files of the Second Auditor's office, and the District Attorney has about concluded that they are irretrievably lost.

Evidence was presented to-day in the shape of bank checks and printed copies of official reports, to show that the ex-army officer is an embezzler, and the Government relies on these, with the testimony of living witnesses and the production of telegrams sent by the defendant during his Washington career, to secure an indictment.

Argument on the demurrer filed against the old indictment in the Howgate case, which began Saturday, was concluded to-day before Judge McComas, in Criminal Court No. 1. Capt. Howgate was present, looking quite as bored as he did Saturday. It was obvious that he did not like the scrutiny he was given by each incoming spectator. He sat in such a way that few people could see his full face. Judge McComas and a majority of the audience saw part of his profile, while the others present had a view of the back of his head.

Capt. Howgate was represented by ex-District Attorney Worthington and Jere M. Wilson. District Attorney Birney and Mr. Lewin appeared for the Government. It appears to be the belief among a large number of lawyers that Judge McComas will sustain the demurrer, and that, unless the Grand Jury returns a new indictment, Capt. Howgate will go free. It has been an openly-expressed opinion in Washington for years that Capt. Howgate could never be brought to trial.

Summoned to His Mother's Dying Bed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell started to-night for Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., where his aged mother lies at the point of death. Nearly two weeks ago Mr. Maxwell was summoned to her bedside, and did not return to Washington until her condition became improved. His mother is eighty-three years old, and it is not believed that she will live through the week.

Selling the Thousand Islands.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 26.—One hundred and eighty-six islands of the Thousand Islands group, aggregating 256 acres, were sold this season. The amount realized was $32,110, which was at the rate of about $122 per acre.

Started After Two Years' Suspension.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—The Little Rock Cotton Mills, which have been suspended for the last two years, started up in full force to-day, giving employment to several hundred hands.

No Doubt of the Ivanhoe's Loss.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 26.—The fate of the missing ship Ivanhoe has been substantially confirmed by the finding of one of her life buoys by Indians on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Vanderbilt the Supposed Purchaser.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 26.—It is understood here that the property of the late Prof. Hosford, at the eastern end of Shelter Island, has been bought by William K. Vanderbilt.

Senator Owens Seriously Ill.

Senator Owens is seriously ill at his home, 121 North First Street, Brooklyn. He is suffering with kidney trouble.

DID BAKER TAKE POISON

Bottle Found Near His Home May Help Solve the Question.

SEELY'S ACCOMPLICE HEAVILY INSURED

The Shoe and Leather Bank's Bookkeeper Still Missing—Marshals Are Seeking Him.

NO RUN MADE ON THE INSTITUTION

The President Says the Day's Business Was About the Average—The Directors Discuss an Assessment.

There was no run on the National Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday. When the closing hour had passed John M. Crane, its President, said the business transacted had been that of an average day, with more income than outgo. The future of the bank, he added, was absolutely secure.

The Directors took action looking to an assessment of stockholders to rehabilitate the impaired capital by sending to the Controller of the Currency at Washington a statement of the result of the Bank Examiner's inspection of the accounts, with a request for a recommendation as to the course to pursue.

It is expected that the assessment will be one of about 20 per cent.

The whereabouts of Seely, the missing clerk, is still unknown. The search for him is being carried on vigorously.

There were interesting developments regarding Baker, who was the beneficiary of Seely's skill as an accountant and moral weakness as a man, and who killed himself. Evidence is conclusive that he had contemplated suicide for weeks. This is shown by the fact that he took out policies of life insurance for large amounts, some recently, that must be paid no matter what the manner of his death. How he ended his life will probably be determined by an autopsy made desirable by the discovery of a bottle that had contained a liquid, near the boathouse from which he rowed out on the lake, and by the finding by a physician of signs of poison about his body.

It is known now that the Shoe and Leather Bank was not the only victim of his unscrupulous greed. He had charge of estates, and managed them to his own profit. Seely is declared to have visited him daily for years, and held private conferences with him. And, once, Mr. Baker was a barber.

MAY MAKE AN AUTOPSY NOW.

Bottle Found from Which Baker Had Perhaps Taken Poison.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 26.—Undertaker Remsen of Roslyn this evening started to embalm the body of Frederick Baker, but was ordered to suspend any further operation until further orders.

A man who gave his name as McGuire found a bottle to-day in the neighborhood of the Baker boathouse, near the spot where Mr. Baker left the shore in his boat. It was a two-ounce bottle, containing a dark liquid. The cork was new, and the label was scratched to such an extent as to render any attempt at learning the name of the store where purchased impossible. Appearances indicated that some one had carefully removed the label.

McGuire did not consider the discovery of any importance, and poured out the liquid. As a result the only positive clue yet discovered which might have proved the theory of suicide to be the correct one is destroyed.

Dr. Cocke gives considerable weight to the opinion that in the loss of the contents of this bottle a serious obstacle has been presented to the success of the investigation now in progress. Dr. Cocke said:

"Coroner Schenck talked with me Saturday night, and said he thought an autopsy should be performed to positively ascertain if death was due to any other cause than accidental drowning, and that he was of the opinion that Baker had taken poison of some character before going out in the boat. I told him that to perform such an autopsy as would stand the test of the courts, the services of a medical man other than a country doctor would be required, as I did not think that any doctor in North Hempstead was competent to perform such an autopsy.

"Again I refused positively to perform the autopsy for the fee of $4 allowed by the Town of North Hempstead. I asked him what he expected to gain by such an examination, and what he expected to gain by proof, admitting that such would be the result, and that Baker did take poison. In my opinion such action should be taken by the District Attorney. Coroner Schenck then said he would go and see the District Attorney.

"The Coroner met District Attorney Noble, who advised him that it was his duty, in case he considered the circumstances justifiable, to perform an autopsy, regardless of expense, and that he would support the Coroner in anything he did. Armed with this authority, the Coroner returned to Port Washington, where he got Dr. Scheele, an associate of Dr. O'Sullivan, of Carlyle Harris fame.

Dr. Scheele asked permission to examine the body. This was granted, and, as a result, Dr. Scheele gave as his opinion that the man had taken poison. He said that the blue condition of the finger nails, in contrast with the white toe nails, and the clenched hands and distorted toes, were all indications of poison. Again the placid expression of the face and the tense muscles of the chest were to him proof that he had not met his death by drowning. When asked whom he represented in this examination he said no one; that he was simply there in the interests of medical science. When questioned as to his willingness to perform the autopsy, he said that Dr. O'Sullivan would do that, and he would make the examination of the stomach, as he was professionally a toxicologist.

George Baker was interviewed at the homestead to-night, and he firmly adheres to the theory of accidental death. He was asked if he knew that his father had any account with the Shoe and Leather Bank previous to the recent developments. He said he did not.

"Has there been anything in the past life of your father which, in view of recent developments, would cause you to believe that

he was connected with Seely of the Shoe and Leather Bank in the robbery just exposed?"

Mr. Baker answered: "No, nothing, absolutely nothing."

He was asked whether there was anything in the actions of his father on the fatal morning not in accordance with his usual demeanor. He said:

"Nothing that I noticed. He seemed to be in his usual spirits, talked cheerfully of the fine weather, and spoke of our speedy return to the city. He then left me after asking my mother and sister to join him, saying he was going out in the boat to hunt Frederick. That was the last time I saw him alive."

Men about Port Washington, who are on the water almost constantly clam-digging say that from the position in which the body was found Mr Baker must have jumped from the boat, and in so doing caught his foot in the oar, throwing it out into the water and himself falling flat on his face.

George Baker disputes the statement that the paying teller of the bank positively identified his father as the same Baker who had cashed checks at the bank. He says that after Mr. Sayre had viewed the body and pronounced it to be that of the same man, he asked for a photograph of the deceased and examined the one handed him, which is claimed to be a perfect likeness, and then asked if Mr. Baker was in the habit of wearing spectacles.

BAKER'S CAREER OF CRIME.

Estates in His Hands Said to Have Been Defrauded—Small Assets Found.

The history of Frederick Baker, the fellow conspirator with Bookkeeper Seely in the robbery of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, was sufficiently uncovered yesterday to reveal a long career of crookedness, extending back many years before his criminal partnership with Seely began.

He is charged with having stolen money from at least three estates. During the last ten years he had cloaked his real estate operations under the name of Col. Robert B. Merritt, a notary, who had a desk in his office.

The statements made yesterday by Col. Merritt, Frederick R. Baker, W. V. Shotwell, Baker's bookkeeper, and others familiar with the suicide's affairs, all tended to show that the stolen bank money that found its way into his hands was spent on high living and on speculations on margins in New-York real estate.

There is no way of telling at present with accuracy how much property belongs to Baker, because nearly all of it stands in the name of Col. Robert B. Merritt.

No assets to speak of have been found in Baker's strong box in the vault of the National Park Bank. He leaves all of his property to his wife in a will made in 1871.

Baker was originally a barber in Brooklyn. He had a little shop in Fulton Street, near South Portland Avenue. In those days he shaved people legitimately, with a razor. He was an adept at hair cutting. In his leisure moments he studied law. For some time after his admission to the bar he practiced the tonsorial art, and made several hundred dollars by retailing legal advice to poor Germans. Baker married the sister of Robert H. Hobbs, now a member of the Wall Paper Trust. When he had accumulated a few hundred dollars he abandoned his barber's shop and launched into real estate speculation and law.

Baker was always outwardly religious. For some years he was a Trustee of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was pastor. Later, when he moved to Brooklyn Heights, and occupied a house at Hicks and Orange Streets, he and his family rented a pew in Plymouth Church.

In 1878 Mr. Baker got into trouble over his dealings with James Barnsdale. The story was told yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times by Benjamin Estes, a prominent Brooklynite, who has a law office at 229 Broadway, this city.

"Baker had been doing business for Barnsdale," said Mr. Estes. "He had the management of Barnsdale's mortgages, and was supposed to collect the interest.

"Baker collected the money on a mortgage of $10,000 before it was due, and went to West Virginia and staid there a year. After he returned I began proceedings for Mr. Barnsdale against Baker. I got out an attachment. Baker came to my office, and there met Barnsdale. Baker paid over a large part of the $10,000 in cash, and made satisfactory arrangements for the balance."

In 1886 Mr. Estes had another experience with Baker.

"This was in connection with the Farr estate of Brooklyn," said Mr. Estes. "Farr died, leaving $20,000 insurance on his life. Baker attended Plymouth Church, and in that way met Mrs. Farr. She collected the $20,000 insurance and intrusted the money to Baker to invest in first mortgages on New-York real estate. He took the money and bought a row of new houses up town in this city, on which there was a heavy first mortgage. He put a second mortgage on the houses to represent the difference between the first mortgage and the purchase price, and then he made out a third mortgage of $20,000 in favor of Mrs. Farr, and put her money in his pocket.

"After a while Mrs. Farr grew anxious about her investment. She sued Baker through me and got an order of arrest. Baker was sent for. He came to my office and burst into tears. 'Wait a while,' he said, 'and I'll make it all right.'

"'How will you get the money?' I asked.

"'Oh, never mind about that,' he said. 'I'm in a deal to trade property in Yonkers, and I'll get the money all right.'

"Baker conveyed the houses to a dummy, who made a mortgage to Mrs. Farr, and the property was then conveyed to Baker."

According to the officers of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, the conspiracy of Seely and Baker to rob the bank began in 1885, a year before Baker's transaction with Mrs. Farr.

Augustus Kagel of 55 Taylor Street, West Brighton, S. I., called at the office of Frederick Baker & Sons, 206 Broadway, early yesterday morning and made anxious inquiries concerning the estate of his father, Gottlieb Kagel, of which Baker was the sole executor.

Mr. Kagel said that all the rents of the estate were paid to Frederick Baker. The property consisted of the house 22 Mott Street, this city; a house on Jersey City Heights, fifty-six one-quarter shares of the stock of the Chatham National Bank, and $11,000 in mortgages, besides some miscellaneous securities.

Col. Merritt was at Mr. Baker's office, but he could give Mr. Kagel no information. Mr. Kagel went to the Chatham National Bank, and soon returned to Mr. Baker's office with the information that Frederick Baker had sold the bank stock without his knowledge on May 6, 1879. The bank officers, Mr. Kagel said, had refused to tell him to whom Mr. Baker had sold the stock, inasmuch as the latter had acted under his legal right as executor, and the bank had nothing to do with the transaction.

Mr. Kagel said that Mr. Baker had paid the dividends on the bank stock regularly for fifteen years, without telling him of the sale. Mr. Kagel got a note from Col. Merritt to the Surrogate of Hudson County, and at once started out to find whether Baker had secretly sold the rest of the Kagel estate.

There were inquiries yesterday by the Rensen heirs as to their estate. Rensen was once a business partner of Frederick Baker. When he died the estate was left to the control of Baker.

Baker's office, on the second story of The Evening Post Building, was yesterday in charge of Frederick R. Baker, one of the sons, and Col. Merritt, Baker's partner in real estate operations.

Frederick R. Baker made a statement for the newspapers, denying that his father had benefited by the defalcations of Bookkeeper Seely or had kept an account at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

"I know Seely," said young Mr. Baker, "and have seen him in this office many times, but I never heard of his alleged relations with my father, and I never knew father to put money in or take money from the National Shoe and Leather Bank."

Young Baker and Col. Merritt threw all the blame of the bank robbery on the shoulders of the fugitive bookkeeper. Col. Merritt told the reporters that Seely had gambled heavily at the race tracks, and had also played the races in the city poolrooms.

Of Seely and his alleged gambling habits Col. Merritt said: "I have met Seely in the poolrooms in Dey, Cortlandt, Barclay, and Twenty-ninth Streets, and Park Row. I have met him at the race tracks. In June, 1893, I met Seely at Sheepshead Bay, and I know he lost on the horse Dr. Hasbrouck. I have seen him bet $100 on a race. He bet hundreds where I could afford to risk only dollars.

"Seely asked me not to tell Baker he was gambling on the races. I told him it was nobody's business but his own if he bet, and that it was none of my concern.

"Seely was a drinker, but he did not drink to excess. He once told me he had bought a book called 'How to Win at the Races.' He told me his favorite plan was to play the second horse in the betting for a place."

The stories of Seely's gambling told by Col. Merritt and the people in Baker's office lack confirmation as yet from any other source.

Frederick Baker is known to have had control of a number of estates. William V. Shotwell, Baker's clerk, said yesterday that a number of persons had been in the habit of coming to the office to collect the revenues from the estates. He could not give the names of any of the persons or estates.

According to Col. Merritt there are eleven pieces of property in New-York and elsewhere standing in the name of the Bakers. He gave out the following list:

No. 25 West Seventieth Street, this city, bought by Mr. Baker in December last, and afterward deeded to his wife; actual consideration, $36,333; consideration mentioned in deed, $30,000.

No. 26 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, bought by Baker; now in Mrs. Baker's name; consideration, $18,000 or $20,000.

Nos. 519 and 521 West Eleventh Street, bought by Baker and Merritt; now held by Florence and George Baker, children of deceased; Baker and Merritt traded 2,026 and 2,028 First Avenue for them; these they had bought in 1889 for $21,500 cash.

No. 517 West Eleventh Street, bought by Baker and Merritt; held now by Frederick R. Baker; price paid, $33,000.

Nos. 63 and 65 Sheriff Street, this city, bought by Baker and Merritt; now held by Florence and Frederick Baker; price, $28,000 each.

No. 47 Lewis Street, bought by Baker and Merritt; now held by Mrs. Baker; the grantors traded for it 2,030 First Avenue, which they had bought in 1887 for $21,500.

No. 104 Delancey Street and 105 and 107½ Clinton Street, which adjoin, bought by Baker and Merritt; now in Mrs. Baker's name; consideration not stated; estimated value, $185,000.

No. 289 Avenue B, bought by Baker and Merritt; now in name of Frederick R. Baker, the son; price paid, $14,000.

No. 96 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, bought by Mr. Baker; conveyed at once to his wife; consideration named, $45,000; part thereof paid, not known.

Sands Point Farm bought by Baker; now owned by his wife; consideration paid, not known; estimated value, $25,000; believed to be free from incumbrances.

It was learned yesterday that Baker speculated in real estate in Col. Merritt's name. The latter said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Practically, every piece of property bought in New-York in over nine years by Frederick Baker was purchased in my name. We operated together. Baker had many real estate deals of which I knew nothing. Baker never paid spot-cash, but paid a small amount down and gave a mortgage for the remainder. All of his property, so far as I know, including that named, is incumbered with mortgages, except the farm at Sands Point."

According to Col. Merritt, Baker died comparatively poor.

"At his best," said he, "Baker was never worth over $100,000. During the recent depression he lost $50,000. He never had over $40,000 invested in real estate at one time."

W. V. Shotwell, Baker's bookkeeper, told a story yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that throws light on Baker's business methods and his extraordinary precautions to prevent suits against him, or foreclosures, or any action which would precipitate inquiry and exposure.

"Seely has been coming to Baker's office almost daily for years," said Mr. Shotwell. "He almost invariably dropped in at noontime, and usually staid ten or fifteen minutes. He rarely lingered over half an hour. He almost always smoked, and never had anything to say to anybody but the elder Baker. He always talked privately with Baker. He never seemed concerned, but he was a man that never laughed. I never knew the nature of his business.

"I never knew a more punctual or careful man than Mr. Baker. He paid many of his obligations in advance. He was extremely careful to satisfy all bills as they fell due. The taxes on his property he never allowed to become overdue. The interest on his mortgages, the rents, every charge on his real estate, was punctually paid. I have known him to pay interest and rent in advance. He always kept a careful eye on his bank books and ledgers, and he impressed me as a man who was watching both sides of the ledger to see that everything came out all right. He did not act like a plunger or a man who was speculating with other people's money. He kept a close eye on his credits and debits.

"He was the attorney for the thirty or forty heirs to the Dongan estate, out on Long Island. In that way his interests became hostile to those of Austin Corbin. Mr. Baker received no fees from the heirs, but gave his services for a prospective contingent interest in the estate. He had made an arrangement with Mr. Corbin by which the Long Island Railroad was to pay $400 per mile for a quit-claim deed for the right of way of the railroad through the land claimed by the Dongan heirs.

"I have been intrusted with much of Mr. Baker's private business, carrying letters, collecting money, &c. Sometimes he would say to me: 'Now, you don't know anything about this, do you see?' To which I would reply: 'No, Sir; and I'm glad you haven't told me.' Sometimes when he sent me with a letter he would say, 'Wait for an answer. If the party is not there, leave it.' At other times he would say: 'If the party is not there, don't wait, but come back. Don't leave the letter.'"

"Baker thought of buying property on Staten Island some time ago, but on my advice he did not do so.

"I never heard anything of the Boynton Bicycle Railway, and I never knew Mr. Baker to have an account in the National Shoe and Leather Bank. He had money in the Chatham National Bank, and only last Friday I deposited $400 for him in that bank. I looked at the book last Saturday, and I think it shows a balance in his favor of about $7,000."

At the Chatham National Bank the assistant cashier said there was a deposit balance to Baker's credit of less than $1,000, and that Baker owed the bank on a discounted note. Baker, it was said, had kept a small account in the bank for years, rarely averaging over $900.

A search of the records of the County Register's office yesterday showed sixteen sales of property to Baker and his wife between 1880 and 1884. Fourteen of the parcels were bought by Mrs. Baker, and two by her husband as trustee. Nearly all of the property was bought from Isaac L. Holmes, the other grantors being Philip Brunner and Lawrence B. Bell.

Mary Howell, a woman employed in The Evening Post Building, said yesterday that on three mornings last week when she went into Baker's office at 6:30 A. M. she found him sitting at his desk in evident agitation. Papers were piled high before him. Baker has had an office in the building eighteen years.

Col. Merritt, the business partner of Frederick Baker, is a war veteran, according to the biography of himself furnished yesterday. He went to the war with the Seventy-fifth New York Regiment and at one time commanded the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. He attained the rank of Brigadier-General. He regularly commanded the Third Brigade of the First Division, and served from 1861 to the Fall of 1864. He does not belong to the Grand Army of the Republic.

BAKER'S HEAVY INSURANCE.

He Had Recently Taken Out Incontestable Policies for Over $50,000.

Baker had evidently been preparing for the developments of the last few days in connection with the defalcation of Seely. Everything indicates that he had been informed by Seely that the robberies could not escape discovery much longer.

The proposed change in the bank's methods of bookkeeping was undoubtedly known to him, and although he told Seely he would not flee but would remain and brazen it out, he had other plans.

That he contemplated suicide as long ago as the early part of October is evidenced by the action that he then took that his wife might be supplied with funds after his death.

During the last three months Baker actively employed himself in obtaining life insurance. A knowledge of $60,000 of insurance that he lately took out has been obtained, and it is thought that more policies will be heard of within a short time.

The declarations that he made to the companies in which he first took policies do not indicate the total amount of his insurance. These are the only companies that have as yet admitted that they insured his life, and even these have refused to state what other insurance is shown in his declarations.

It was learned yesterday that he had taken out policies in the Equitable Life Assurance Society aggregating $22,500. W. E. Johnson, Mortuary Registrar of the Equitable, made a statement regarding the policies.

"About fifteen years ago," said Mr. Johnson, "Baker took out a policy in our company for $2,500, of which he maintained control by having the clause providing for the payment at his death filled in such a way that it was possible for him at any time to assign the policy and change the beneficiary to suit himself. This policy he had changed on Nov. 18 in such a manner that the sum for which the policy insured him should be paid to his wife at his death. This policy is incontestable, because of the lapse of time since it was taken out, and will be paid by the company.

"The two other policies of $10,000 each are also incontestable, because of the risk that the company took at the time that it issued them and the additional premium that it exacted for the risk.

"Early in October, Baker made application to the company for a ten-thousand-dollar policy, payable to his wife at his death. Under our usual form of policy, the policy is vitiated if the insured commits suicide during the first year of the term of the policy, but Baker desired to have the policy incontestable from the outset, and, as we made as thorough an examination into the man's life as it was possible to make, and found that all inquiries in relation to him elicited most satisfactory and excellent replies, and as our business is to take risks on lives, we charged him the extra 1 per cent. and issued the policy.

"The risk we considered to be a good one, as his physical condition was all that we could desire, and no thought of suicide suggested itself to us in connection with a man such as he was reported to be, aside from the fact that he had been insured with us for so many years.

"The second policy for $10,000, in all respects similar to the first one, we issued upon the same conditions, and thought no more about it. It was at the time that he took out this policy that he had the one of $2,500 made payable to his wife.

"There was nothing peculiar about any of his applications at the time that they were made. We took the extra risk and were paid for it, although, of course, we would not have done so had we had the slightest suspicion of the man's object in procuring the insurance.

"To-day his son came here and offered proofs of his father's death, but upon my advice withdrew them for the time being, as he has ample time within which to file them. I advised him to wait a while, as it appeared to me to be a trifle unseemly under the peculiar circumstances of his father's death."

The other life insurance that Baker is known to have taken out within a short time prior to his death is a five-thousand-dollar policy in the Jewelers and Tradesmen's Insurance Company and a five-thousand-dollar policy in the Home Benefit Society.

It was also stated that he had a policy for $10,000 in the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company, but this could not be verified last night.

There are also said to be two policies in the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $10,000 each, that Baker obtained at about the same time that he did those in the Equitable Company.

Only one week ago Monday a policy for $10,000 was written for Baker. When Baker read the policy, he wished to have the clause that invalidates the policy in the event of suicide stricken out, and the policy was sent to the home office of the company, the Connecticut Indemnity Life Insurance Company, at Waterbury, Conn., to see if the company would do as he desired. The policy was still at Waterbury yesterday.

The precautions that he took to make his death appear accidental, by asking others to accompany him in the boat, and the declarations that he made prior to his setting out to discover his son show that he did everything that he possibly could to keep his intention a secret and to dispel any idea of suicide that might attach to his death.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 26.—Col. John B. Doherty, Secretary of the Connecticut Indemnity, said, in relation to the application of Baker for a policy in his company, that he considered it an attempt to defraud. Only extraordinary delay on the part of the medical doctors, who held the application in abeyance a day or two on account of Baker's age, prevented the company becoming a defendant in a suit for the value of the policy.

Baker made application for a "straight life" for $10,000, through F. W. Barrows, whose office is at 206 Broadway. This was Monday a week ago. The application was submitted to the home office through the New-York agent in chief, E. F. Smith. It reached here Friday, Baker having taken his medical examination on Wednesday. It was placed on the desk of T. L. Axtelle, Medical Director in the home office, Saturday, and in the course of a few hours would have been approved.

Baker, in making his application, said he held $20,000 in the Equitable Life, and $5,500 in the Mutual. A policy of $10,000 in the Commercial Life had been canceled.

BUSINESS AT THE BANK

Plan for Assessment—Deposits Exceed Drafts, the President Says.

The entrance to the National Shoe and Leather Bank was stared at by more eyes yesterday than ever before. Probably every second man and woman of the thousands who passed it looked up at it curiously as they walked along. But they saw nothing that they would not have seen on any other week day since the handsome building was completed.

People went in and out of it calmly and without hurry. There was absolutely nothing, either on the outside or inside, to indicate that the bank had suffered heavily from the cupidity and cleverness of unscrupulous men.

"We have paid out about $80,000," said President Crane at the close of business. "How much we have received I do not know. It has not yet been computed, but it is largely in excess of what has been paid out. It was, in fact, an average day's business. There was no run—not even the sign of a possibility of a run."

True, the Directors of the institution met to consider an unusual condition. But that it was unusual caused them to assume no strange attitudes or to speak in strained voices or to gesticulate ungracefully. They debated concerning that most undesirable necessity, an assessment of stockholders to replenish the loss sustained. But they debated it placidly, as they would have discussed an investment proposition, and with confidence. The result of the conference was announced by Director Beech, after the meeting adjourned.

"We did not decide upon any specific assessment," he said. "We have no power to levy an assessment. That is the duty of the Controller of the Currency. What we did was to send word to him that the Bank Examiner had discovered a certain state of affairs in our bank, and we asked him to recommend a course for our adoption."

"What do you think the assessment will be?" he was asked.

"It will be enough to make up the million dollars (the bank's capital) and a little more. I should say it might be an assessment of about 20 per cent."

Previous to this announcement Director Beech made another. It was not so important as the assessment matter. It was to this effect:

"The box of Frederick Baker, deceased, in the National Park Bank's safe-deposit vault, was this afternoon opened in the presence of Vice President Poor of the National Park Bank and its attorney; John N. Beech, Director of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and its attorney, and Frederick R. Baker, son of the deceased, and his attorney.

"Sundry papers of no value, memoranda of possible value, and a small amount of currency, less than $300, were found. There were also a will of Frederick Baker, dated 1871, and one or two life-insurance policies recently taken out, but of no value to us. The will was not examined. Frederick R. Baker and his attorney furnished every facility to the representatives of the Shoe and Leather Bank for examination of the contents of the box."

As Director Beech was going away he was asked if the Directors would take up stock if a high assessment made some holders anxious to sell.

"The Directors," he answered quickly, "are prepared to buy any stock offered. I'm one of them."

President Crane was, naturally, a busy man all day. Many men of importance in the banking world called on him. But he found time occasionally to say a few words to newspaper men. In the morning he told them that the vaults contained the neat little sum of $1,500,000. "And," he added, "we can get more at a moment's notice."

In the afternoon he said: "We have had messages from out-of-town correspondents and from local depositors to the effect that they would not draw one dollar. A dispatch from a concern in a Western city which has a deposit with us at present of $93,000 said: 'We have the most implicit confidence in you, and will send a deposit to-day as usual.'"

Mr. Crane also stated that Paying Teller Sayre had gone to Sands Point the night before and positively identified the body of Frederick Baker there as the man who had drawn out money from the bank. He quoted Mr. Sayre as saying: "I knew the man well. He used to draw sums of from $250 to $400 about three times a week. I never knew him to draw more than $500 at a time."

As to recovering money from the Baker estate, Mr. Crane said:

"We shall take the most drastic measures possible. Our lawyer believes that the chances in our favor are good."

"Did you know Baker personally?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I don't know that I ever saw him, though I presume he was in the bank almost daily. But he didn't come into my room. He wasn't a borrower. I get very well acquainted with borrowers."

The new system of bookkeeping, involving the passing of books from one clerk to another at intervals, has been put into effect.

He had no news of Seely, he said, but the police all over the country were looking for him. There was no likelihood, in his opinion, that Seely would return voluntarily, as had been reported.

Ex-Chief of the Secret Service Drummond, who now has a detective agency, called on the President yesterday. He wouldn't say for what purpose, but there is an impression that he is working on the Baker side of the matter.

The final query put to President Crane was whether any further information had been developed by the examination of the accounts.

"No," he said. "That's all finished, and we know where we stand."

The story that Seely led a double life and was fond of gambling and other vices was denied at the bank.

Ex-Marshal Jacobs was in the bank for a moment. As he was leaving, an acquaintance asked: "Come down to help 'em out?"

"No," answered the ex-Marshal. "Just to get a hundred—cigar money, you know."

SEELY STILL IN HIDING.

The Steps Taken to Apprehend the Dishonest Bookkeeper.

No member of the New-York Police Department was at any time engaged in investigating the embezzlement of $354,000 of the funds of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, or in searching for either Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive bookkeeper, or Frederick Baker, his self-slain accomplice.

Seely is now being hunted by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency and such auxiliaries as the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank may control or hire. The court end of the case is in the hands of Assistant United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane.

Warrants for Seely's arrest have been issued by United States Commissioner Shields of the Southern District of New-York and United States Commissioner Morley of the Eastern District of New-York. Mr. Shields's warrant is in the hands of United States Marshal John H. McCarty and assistant Marshal John E. Kennedy.

Commissioner Shields's warrant, of which Commissioner Morley's is a copy, was issued for embezzlement, under Section 5,209 of the United States Revised Statutes, which reads:

Every President, Director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or who, without authority from the Directors, issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of the association; or who, without such authority, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten.

In police circles the "pursuit" of Seely is regarded as a "shakedown"—that is, an effort to find the fugitive and effect a settlement if he has money stowed away. At least many of the old detectives predict that this will be the course the case will take. Inspector McLaughlin, the Chief Detective, said yesterday:

"I have done nothing in the Shoe and Leather Bank robbery. I was reading the ticker tape in my office on Saturday when I saw that there had been a large sum stolen from the bank.

"At once I called Detectives Titus, Sheridan, and Nugent, and sent them to see President Crane, with the message that I was at the service of the bank and that the detectives and I were ready to do anything that might be required.

"They reported to me that Mr. Crane said he was grateful for my attention, but that the matter was in the hands of the bank's attorney, Mr. Bishop, who had, because the institution was a national one, taken the case to the United States authorities. He dismissed my men, saying that if at any time he needed the services of this bureau he would let me know.

"I have not since heard from the bank people, but I know that they went to District Attorney Fellows's office and were referred to the Federal authorities."

At the District Attorney's office it was learned that Director Alonzo Slote and James L. Bishop, the bank's attorney, came in a hurry Saturday afternoon and saw Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks. He summoned Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and while the consultation was going on Assistant District Attorneys Lindsay and Battle and William D. Van Vleck, the cashier of the plundered institution, came in.

The facts of the case were presented by Messrs. Bishop, Slote, and Van Vleck, and measures for the arrest of Seely and Baker were considered. There was frequent use of the telephone, and presently came a message from Pinkerton's Agency that Seely had fled.

It was then decided that the case would be better in the hands of the Federal authorities, and Mr. Battle was sent with the bank people and their attorney to the United States District Attorney's office, when Mr. Macfarlane took charge of the case. By 4 o'clock a warrant for the arrest of Seely was in the possession of Marshal McCarty. It was then understood that Baker was closely watched.

While admitting that he had entire charge of the Shoe and Leather Bank embezzlement case, Assistant District Attorney Macfarlane declined to discuss it in any way on the plea that if he did so he would be guilty of an official impropriety.

Assistant United States Marshal Kennedy admitted having possession of the warrant issued by Commissioner Shields and that he knew all the measures taken to discover and arrest Seely.

So far no clue to the fugitive had been discovered, and no one had been deputized as a United States Marshal. Had this been the case it would have suggested a discovery of Seely's whereabouts or of important information regarding his flight.

A TALK WITH LAWYER ANGEL.

What He Further Has to Say About Seely's Wrongdoings.

Frank W. Angel, counsel for Seely, was interviewed at his office, 108 Fulton Street, by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"I went this morning for advice to one of the most prominent firms of lawyers in the city," he said. "I am very careful of my reputation as a lawyer, and I have never knowingly transgressed any of the ethics of my profession. In telling the bank people the amount of the defalcation, I did so at their earnest solicitation, on the representation that the Bank Examiner would close their doors, at least temporarily, pending an examination. To save the bank I gave the information."

"Are you in communication with Seely or do you know where he is?"

"No; if I could communicate with him I would tell him to come back. I will say that what has been published about his leading a double life is untrue. He led a home life, and I don't believe that he ever made a bet on the races in his life."

"Do you believe that he will return?"

"I can't say. He isn't the kind of a man to commit suicide, nor, as has been intimated, is he crazy."

Mr. Angel clung to his original story, that Seely only got $11,000 of the money, and said that he did not know where the rest of it went. He would neither affirm nor deny that Baker was the accomplice.

"I heartily regret," he said, "that the accomplice could not be made to suffer for his crime. Seely was only drawn into the affair through a mistake, such a mistake as the Directors of the bank would have overlooked had he only brought it to their notice. He allowed the man to overdraw his account to the amount of $1,100 or $1,700, I forget which, on the plea that it would be made good. It was not paid, and Seely got deeper into the mire.

"Last night," said Mr. Angel, "I was talking to a reporter at my house, 191 Whiton Street, Jersey City. Curiously enough, he resembled Seely in a general way. He happened to walk into the back parlor, and I lifted up the shade. I have since learned that the house was watched by detectives. At 7 o'clock this morning I was awakened by the ringing of the door bell, and finally admitted a man who at first claimed to be a reporter, and then said he was a detective and wished to search the house, as he suspected that Seely was there.

"Two other officers followed him in. I asked them to wait five minutes until my wife and daughter were dressed. They did so. Then they searched the house from top to bottom. It is needless to add that their search was fruitless.

"In regard to Seely's present financial condition, I wish to say that I don't believe he has $200 to his name."

The Brooklyn Citizen yesterday published a story in effect that Lawyer Angel was in Brooklyn on Nov. 15, and casually remarked that he had $2,000 in his pocket. It was the next day that Seely disappeared. According to the story, Mr. Angel, who is an old Brooklynite, spent Thursday night at the Clarendon Hotel, in that city. To a group of friends he remarked, according to the published account:

"It's funny that the night clerk should ask me for some money in advance in my own town, where I think I am pretty well known—especially when one has a couple of thousand dollars in his pocket."

He explained his presence in Brooklyn, as set forth in the story, by saying that "a little business" brought him over from Jersey City, his home.

PRESIDENT CRANE MAKES DENIAL

Not in the Bicycle Road, He Says—Treasurer of a Company.

The statement said to have been made on Saturday by Austin Corbin of the Long Island Railroad that Seely, the Shoe and Leather Bank defaulter, had invested largely in the Boynton Bicycle Railway scheme, on Long Island, was declared by Mr. Corbin yesterday to have been erroneous.

"What I did say," he declared, "was that the President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, John M. Crane, was one of the principal backers of that scheme, and that if he had devoted the time he spent in promoting that humbug to looking after the affairs of the bank, the stealings of Seely and his pals might have been discovered before they had run on for years and the bank had lost one-third of its capital."

The mistake is understood to have been made in rather a curious way. It is said that Press Agent Ryan of the Long Island Road informed Mr. Corbin on Saturday afternoon that the Shoe and Leather Bank had been robbed. He did not know the robber at that time. Thereupon Mr. Corbin made the allegation that "he," meaning Mr. Crane, was a backer of the bicycle railroad scheme and ought to have looked after the bank, &c. Mr. Ryan, on learning later of Seely's responsibility, assumed that Mr. Corbin had referred to the bookkeeper when he said "he," and that was published.

President Crane was informed of Mr. Corbin's assertion yesterday afternoon. He said he had nothing to do with the bicycle railway, and had no interest in it.

"But are you not the Treasurer of the company?" he was asked.

"No, I am not," he answered.

"You are the Treasurer of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company, aren't you?"

"I am the nominal Treasurer, yes."

"Well, aren't the interests of the two joint and combined?"

"I am the nominal Treasurer of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company," was Mr. Crane's answer.

"Have you invested any money in that?"

Mr. Crane evidently understood this query to refer to the bank, for he said: "I believe there is a small amount on deposit here, $2,000 or so."

"President Dunton of the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company has said you have put $2,500 into it."

"He is," replied Mr. Crane, "mistaken."

In the prospectus issued by the Kings,

Continued on Page 3.

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

A friend and helper in time of need. Counteracts all the ill effects of bad air in places where men must work for a living.

IT STIRS THE BLOOD TO HEALTHY ACTION

and is beneficial to weak stomachs and torpid livers. Just the thing to fight the germs of malaria, and handy to have in the house in case of sudden sickness. Tell your druggist or grocer that you want Duffy's and nothing else. For pamphlet with pictures address

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

New table and cooking raisins; new seedless raisins, new currants, citron, lemon, and orange peel; new figs, dates, and prunelles, new paper-shelled almonds, new Jordan and Valencia shelled almonds, new walnuts, filberts, pecans, Brazil nuts, and Italian chestnuts, and a full assortment of evaporated and sundried fruits, foreign and domestic, all new and of the best quality.

Send for a price list of choice family groceries, and try our goods.

Callanan & Kemp,

41 and 43 Vesey St.

Jes' 'Fore Christmas

By Eugene Field

A striking piece of character verse,—perhaps the best of its kind ever done by the famous Western poet. In the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

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OLD GUARD DAY

TO-DAY at the

23d Regiment Fair,

IN THE

NEW ARMORY,

Bedford & Atlantic Avs., Brooklyn.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWDS.

Over 5,000 people were turned away Saturday evening before 9 o'clock. Doors open at 2:30 P. M.

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"AT THE SIGN OF THE POPULAR SHOP." (Copyright.)

Quaint Shapes, Unusual Coverings, | English Easy Chairs, Colonial Chimney Settles, London Cosey Corners.

FABRIC DEPARTMENT.

THE LIBERTY VELVETS, THE LIBERTY SILKS, THE LIBERTY CRETONNES } For Furniture and Hangings.

Calcutta Nets and Colonial Sash Muslins.

THE LIBERTY VELVETS, THE LIBERTY SATINS, THE LIBERTY GAUZES } For Personal Attire.

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

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"Wall Papers & Liberty Fabrics, carriage free to all parts of the States."

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—Shakespeare.—Invest same in PRATT'S elegant holiday books. 6th Av., 12th St.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A REALLY RESTFUL CHAIR

is one that fits individual anatomy. Your chair would not suit everybody and everybody's certainly does not suit you. The comfortable chairs we have are of every conceivable shape and size. There are probably half a thousand different chairs here, but if by any possibility none of them should suit you, you can have one built to fit, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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NEAR BROADWAY.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

SARATOGA.

This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

A HARD-WORKING WOMAN

—sooner or later suffers from backache, nervous, worn-out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, dragging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it's woman's special tonic and nervine; it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women—the medicine to cure it is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches, pains and weaknesses of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls just entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of life."

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

CURES THE WORST CASES.

MRS. CLARK.

Mr. HOMER CLARK, of *No. 208 West 3d Street, Sioux City, Ia.*, writes: "My wife was troubled with female weakness, and ulcers of the uterus. She had been doctoring with every doctor of any good reputation, and had spent lots of money in hospitals, but to no purpose. She continued to get worse. She was greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but as a last resort we tried a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We had seen some of your advertisements, and Mr. Cummings, a west-side druggist, advised us to try a bottle. We tried it with the following results: The first bottle did her so much good that we bought another, and have continued until she has been cured."

STECK

The noblest specimen of an absolutely musical tone combined with the most advanced technical accomplishments.

WAREROOMS:

Steck Hall, 11 East 14th St., N. Y.

PIANOS

DID BAKER TAKE POISON

Continued from Page. 2.

Queens and Suffolk Company Mr. Crane's name appears as Treasurer and Director, and this announcement is made:

"All payments, except the first installment of one-fifth, on delivery of contract, to be made to John M. Crane, Treasurer, at National Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Chambers Street and Broadway, New-York City, who will issue his receipt therefor and upon full payment deliver the shares."

One of the matters which the prospectus announces that the Kings, Queens and Suffolk Company "will have constantly in mind" is "to build under contract for the railroad company soon to be organized, taking the railroad company's securities in payment, the first section of the Bicycle Road," &c.

AS HE KNEW FREDERICK BAKER

What Corporation Counsel McDonald of Brooklyn Says.

Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald of Brooklyn was acquainted with Frederick Baker. When interviewed yesterday at his office in the City Hall, Brooklyn, by a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. McDonald said:

"The Shoe and Leather Bank swindle is one of the strangest cases of the kind I have ever known. I believe it has been proved beyond a doubt that the Frederick Baker who was found drowned in Flushing Bay was the depositor in the Shoe and Leather Bank, but, knowing Baker as I have, it seems to me most strange that he should have been connected with such fraudulency.

"I did not know Frederick Baker at all in a business way, but have lived within a short distance of him in the Summer at Sands Point, L. I., for eight or nine years. His house, which is over near Hempstead Bay, is about a mile and a half from mine. Baker has always lived very quietly, as far as I know, with his wife, daughter, and two sons. The Bakers have never done any entertaining and have not gone out in society at Sands Point.

"I used to see Baker every now and then on his way to town on the morning boat. He had a stateroom for the season, in which he used to sit and read. He was apparently the most modest and unassuming sort of man, and it is strange that, despite the fact that he must have been continually burdened with the thought of his crime, he appeared perfectly at ease with himself, and contented with the world in general.

"Baker used to drive to the boat in the morning in his own trap, which met him in the evening to take him home. I believe he almost invariably spent his evenings at home with his family, of whom he seemed very fond. He was one of the last men I should have suspected of a dishonest transaction. He was interested in cattle, and seemed to take pride in his little farm. I think none of our neighbors at Sands Point knew him better than I did, as I never saw him at any of their homes.

HE THINKS SEELY IS DEAD.

Dr. Pierson Says He Was the Kind of Man to Kill Himself.

Samuel C. Seely's home, at 422 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was tightly closed last night, and the doorbell was either muffled or disconnected. Neighbors say that detectives have been watching the house for the last two days.

Mrs. Seely is still in a very nervous condition, and she is under the constant care of her mother, Mrs. Bennett, and Dr. Pierson of Macon Street.

Mrs. Bennett said yesterday: "We have not the slightest idea where Samuel is, nor do we know of any place where he would be likely to go. We have no statement to make, nor will we have any until Mrs. Seely is well and strong again."

In answer to questions, Mrs. Bennett said:

"No, I cannot say that we expect Mr. Seely back. When he left he said he would never come back. He may be wandering about somewhere."

Dr. W. H. Pierson, the family physician, said:

"I believe that Seely was insane. He would sit for an hour at a time staring at a spot on the carpet or on the ceiling. He was of a melancholy disposition, and just the kind of man to commit suicide. I do not think that he will return voluntarily. In fact, I do not think he is alive."

HOW HE KEPT THE BOOKS.

The System Seely Used Declared to be Faulty by an Expert.

The Boston system of bookkeeping under which Seely's operations were possible is in common use among the banks of the city and among commercial houses. It keeps ledger accounts in lateral instead of perpendicular columns, and carries forward balances instead of totals by debits and credits.

The system is favored because of its simplicity. Accountants say, however, that it becomes exceedingly complex and cumbersome when mistakes occur, and that the search for errors under it more than offsets its advantages when accounts are kept smoothly. Men work for days to find errors which might be located in as many hours if ledger figures were carried in columns of debits and columns of credits.

Losses of which the public hears nothing are said to be traceable to this system, some of them caused by design and some of them by accident. In many of the banks a check has been provided against Seely's methods by turning passbooks over to an adjuster, who has nothing to do with keeping the bank accounts relating to the passbooks he handles. A few of the banks keep two sets of books and turn the passbooks over to an adjuster. By this means two men or three men within the bank must be in collusion in order to work Seely's scheme, not counting outside confederates.

Other banks check swindling by frequent transfers of bookkeepers from one set of ledgers to another. This plan has not operated altogether well because men are apt to become confused or their work is impeded by unfamiliarity with books not prepared by themselves.

"The trouble with the Boston system," said James Yalden, the expert accountant, yesterday, "is that the accounts as written prove nothing. An error on one side of an account and a similar error on the other side would produce a correct balance, while the mistakes would still be there. Balances are not proof against gross errors.

"In my experience as an accountant of thirty years, during which time I have studied the different systems of office work and the forms used in banking houses in this and other countries, the fundamental principles exist in the old-fashioned methods, modified in the details, by making an agreement of the figures as posted by the totals of the subsidiary books. This is considered by many to entail more work, which is not the case, but those who practice it are satisfied that it is effective, and requires no additional labor or superior talent or ability—in fact, it is the same work in a different form, furnishing proof that all transactions are properly recorded and balances properly ascertained.

"While the best organization cannot entirely prevent dishonesty, yet a complete system, surrounded by properly-devised checks and proofs that the work of one man compares and agrees with what is done by others, would afford protection against errors and mistakes, so that any defalcation is rendered extremely difficult and must be detected in a very short time.

"These new balance systems are thought to be a 'short-cut' way of keeping current accounts. I am not of that opinion. They are faulty and extremely dangerous."

"In England," Mr. Yalden said, "accounts are kept in such a way that errors of the kind common here are impossible. All the subsidiary books are made to furnish totals that balance. The credit and debit sides are made to agree. There must be this agreement in complete accounts. Failure to agree enables those at work on the accounts to locate errors and to correct them at once. Not a clerk leaves a large English bank at night until the books are right.

"Business men and bankers here do not follow the method I have indicated, because they have learned what they consider a simpler way, and dislike change. Nothing is more difficult than to induce a bookkeeper to adopt a new method. Business houses that have been induced to try the safe method have found, as I contend, that it is perfectly simple, and entails no more work or expense than the faulty method. Canadian banks keep books in the English style. We never hear of bookkeeping losses there. Even in the West, books are much better kept than here. Losses to banks and business houses must be expected so long as a system of accounts prevails by which dishonest bookkeepers can escape quick detection."

OTHER BIG BANK ROBBERIES.

Two Memorable Defalcations Recalled by Seely's Thieving.

Exposure of the robbery of the Ninth National Bank of $400,000 by John T. Hill, its former President, is recalled by the robbery of the Shoe and Leather. Mr. Hill died March 1, 1891, and was mourned as a good citizen and honest man. On April 28 following, Bank Examiner Hepburn, in looking for collateral for certain loans standing on the bank's books, found only blank envelopes.

Mr. Hill had been trustee for estates and various funds. He kept the securities representing the trusts in a tin box. Having become involved in speculation in 1884, Mr. Hill saved himself by pocketing loans paid by borrowers from the bank. He continued the loans, however, on the bank's books, and supplied collateral for them from his tin box. When occasion ceased for displaying the collateral, he returned it to the box.

He was ill for one year before he died, but as often as the bank's assets required inspection he left his bed and made the transfers from the tin box to account for loans he had appropriated, returning the securities to the box at the first opportunity. No one suspected what he was doing.

At his last visit to the bank all securities belonging in the tin box were lodged there, making his trusts intact. The Bank Examiner, accustomed to finding abundant collateral for bank loans, found only empty envelopes in April. Inquiry from borrowers supposed to be carrying the loans disclosed that the loans had long before been paid. Mr. Hill had helped himself to $400,000.

The bank had owned, years before, about eighty acres of real estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, but had marked it off its books because the law prohibits national banks from carrying such assets, except for banking use. This property had become worth about the amount of the defalcation. Bank Examiner Hepburn authorized the bank to replace the asset on its books and to sell it. In this way the books of the bank were saved from the appearance of loss.

John C. Eno astonished the world when, on Tuesday, May 13, 1884, it was known that he had robbed the Second National Bank of this city of $4,000,000. It was just after the failure of Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank, and during the panic in the Spring of 1884, that Wall Street was startled, and the pace of the panic was accelerated when the fact was made known.

Eno had been President of the bank for some years, and for two or three years just prior to the date named had been one of the most prominent of Wall Street speculators. He kept large accounts with several firms and operated on a large scale. When the panic came he doubled up his interests on the long side in the hope that by so doing he could make good his losses. The principal stocks in which he dealt were Oregon Transcontinental, Union Pacific, and the common and preferred Northern Pacific.

The night that his defalcation was made known the bank's Directors met, and Amos R. Eno, John G. Eno's father, gave to the bank securities valued at $3,500,000, and the Directors made good the balance. Eno's father then deposited $1,000,000 in cash in the bank, and offered to deposit another million if necessary to preserve it.

The bank had a vault in one of the downtown depositories for the safe keeping of its securities, and whenever Eno made a large loss in $100,000, $200,000, or $300,000 in speculation, he would give a check for the amount on the bank, and then when he returned to the bank up town he would write a fictitious name upon a slip of paper and hand it to the cashier, saying that he had made a loan for the amount, and to the person indicated, on good securities, which he had deposited in the bank's compartment in the safe-deposit vaults. Generally he took the precaution to enumerate the mythical securities upon the slip of paper. In this way he averted suspicion and led the cashier to believe that the money had gone out on proper, regular loans.

Saturday, May 24, 1884, a warrant for Eno's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Shields, but, although the Deputy Sheriffs had been watching his home for days, he was not found when the United States officers went to arrest him. Seven days later he was discovered with Father Ducey, who stood by him during his entire Winter in Canada.

Eno was arrested in Quebec when he was about to sail for Liverpool. The effort to extradite him was not a success, and he remained away from this city until Monday, Feb. 20, 1895.

The following day Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court admitted him to bail in $20,000.

After the admission of Eno to bail by Judge Wallace, District Attorney Fellows took an interest in the matter, claiming that the jurisdiction of the State courts should have priority in trying Eno under the indictments against him by the local Grand Jury.

An appeal from Judge Wallace's ruling was taken by Col. Fellows, and in March last the matter was argued before the United States Supreme Court. A short time ago a decision was handed down that the State courts have a prior right to try Eno, and that then the United States authorities might try him upon the indictments which they hold against him.

NOT A PLEASANT THING FOR GUESTS

Employes of the Hotel New Netherland Found to Have Been Stealing.

The management of the New Netherland Hotel discovered yesterday that the hotel had been systematically robbed for a number of months past by its employes. As a result, James Corey, assistant steward of the New Netherland, who lives at 700 Lexington Avenue; James Rooney, the head yardman, of 326 East Sixtieth Street, and William Shannon, refrigerator man, of 317 East Sixtieth Street, were taken to Yorkville Police Court and held for trial yesterday.

Manager Froeser of the hotel as far back as September noticed that choice bric-à-brac, rare vases, silver and chinaware were mysteriously disappearing. The house detective was put at work on the case. Suspicion, eventually, after several thousands of dollars' worth of goods had been stolen, was directed to eight employes.

Two detectives from Police Headquarters were called in. They found that the method was to throw the valuable booty into the ash carts, and afterward pawn it.

The suspected men were locked up in a room in the hotel yesterday, and confessed their guilt. The three mentioned were arraigned yesterday, and the rest will be arraigned to-day.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Little Way.

From The Westminster Gazette.

What is the German Emperor going to be at next? Addressing the Guard's recruits yesterday, he spoke as follows:

"Do not forget that your coat is that of your King. Do not forget that. Think of your oath. My commands, no matter whether they call upon you to defend the Fatherland or to maintain order or religion, you have to obey to the death."

This last remark was spoken after a short pause and louder than the rest. Is his Majesty thinking, then, of a religious war—at the point of the bayonet—against Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics?

Genuine Pond's Extract

cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

NO ANSWER FOR MR. MINGEY

NO ADMONITION OF PRIESTS OF THE SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Father Ducey Gets from the Archbishop a Letter Marked "Private"—Opinion of a Layman.

The publicity given to a letter written a few days ago by Lawrence P. Mingey, the defeated State Democracy candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth Assembly District, to Archbishop Corrigan, is the cause of considerable comment among Roman Catholics in this city.

In his letter Mr. Mingey gives the Archbishop the alternative of taking the blame for the utterances of the priests of the Church of the Sacred Heart on the Sunday preceding election day, or of disciplining the persons who were responsible.

In Mr. Mingey's letter is the following:

To doubt your Grace's purpose of administering such a correction as will be appropriate to the offense would be to doubt your desire to avoid even an appearance of confirmation by your silence of the acts of your subordinates, which have already been made the subject of so much unfavorable and injurious comment.

Mr. Mingey wrote his letter last Thursday, but up to yesterday had received no reply from the Archbishop. At the home of the priests of the Church of the Sacred Heart it was stated yesterday that no communication had been received from Archbishop Corrigan in regard to the matter to which Mr. Mingey referred.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, however, has received a reply to his answer to Archbishop Corrigan's canonical admonition against attending further sessions of the Lexow committee. This letter, the Archbishop took care, would not be made public, for he marked it "private," and asked Father Ducey to keep its contents secret. This Father Ducey will do, he says, for when a reporter for The New-York Times called upon him yesterday to seek a confirmation of the rumor that a second letter had been sent to him, the pastor of St. Leo's said:

"Of course I shall keep the letter a secret, as was asked of me, but I would feel in honor bound to do the same thing if any individual sent me a communication under the same conditions."

That some Roman Catholics regard the attitude of Archbishop Corrigan toward Father Ducey in anything but a favorable light is made manifest by a statement in answer to questions of a well-known member of the Church.

"If the Archbishop's letter to Father Ducey," he said, "was written by one citizen to another, it would be considered a great affront. Now, every one will admit that the Lexow committee is an arm of the legislative body of the State of New-York, and as such every citizen, whether he be an ecclesiastic or layman, has a perfect right to attend its sessions. For an ecclesiastical superior to write a letter such as the Archbishop wrote to Father Ducey there must be good grounds, and it is these grounds that the public want to know.

"There was no question as to Father Ducey's fidelity to his cloth. There was no charge that by attending the investigation Father Ducey neglected his parochial duties. Now, if these things were not charged, what was there that would call forth a canonical admonition from the Archbishop?

"As to the Archbishop's statement, that 'many an honest layman would blush to go to such an assemblage of his own free will,' there would be more cause to blush if the honest layman did not interest himself in the work of a body that was doing its utmost to throw off the yoke of oppression that had been placed on the neck of our city by a band of corruptionists. It was a duty, not a right, that every citizen owed to himself, especially a property owner and taxpayer, to further the ends of justice, and Father Ducey's attendance at the meetings became him as a public-spirited citizen, a property holder, and a taxpayer.

"By his letter, the Archbishop seeks to take away the civic and citizens' rights of his ecclesiastical subordinate, and at the same time he places the Roman Catholic Church in antagonism to the Lexow committee, and to the Government of which the committee is a part.

"It also encourages just such organizations of political assassins as the A. P. A. It gives these bodies an opportunity to create an impression that the Catholic Church in this city is affiliated with a political body affected by the exposures of the Lexow committee, and that is a reputation that no religious body can afford to bear."

The contents of Archbishop Corrigan's second letter to Father Ducey are widely speculated upon. It is known that the publicity given to the first letter and to Father Ducey's answer was not at all relished by his Grace, and if the priest's actions since he received the first letter can have been construed into sufficient reason for a second canonical admonition, there may be some surprising developments. Disregard of a second canonical admonition would be equivalent to insubordination, and but one more admonition would be necessary to call the offender to trial before his Bishop.

There would be still a higher authority in that case, that being Mgr. Satolli, from whose decision there would be no appeal.

A Critic and His Fad.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am puzzled by this headline in your paper: "Davis Will Case Bobs Up in Boston." Who is Bobs, and why is Davis determind to case him up? Do you suppose Bobs wil submit to it without a strugl? If I wer he I would kick the case into kindling wood first. Good English, like liberty, must be paid for with eternal vigilance.

F. A. F.

And good spelling can be attained, too, only by abstinence from fads and rum. No man ought to write to the newspapers while he is under the influence of either. The English of the headline is first-rate, because it is fresh, vigorous, colloquial, and appropriate to the news dispatch about the will case over which it was placed.—[EDITOR TIMES.

It Took Three of Them.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In a recent Sunday Times appeared a curious Kilbourne coincidence, with a supplemental invitation to "match it." The writer can't quite do that, but he recalls a notable circumstance, nevertheless.

During the height of Henry Ward Beecher's frame, three gentlemen hundreds of miles distant from him and his home were seated by apparent accident side by side at a dinner table, and in the order named: Henry Lewis, Joseph Ward, and Robert Beecher. Two of the parties never met before nor since. R. P. BEECHER.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24, 1894.

Perils of Stone Throwing in Boston.

From The Boston Journal.

Here in Boston you cannot throw a stone near the Park Street Church without hitting three poets, four essayists, two novelists, and several improvers or inventors of religions.

HEARD PARKHURST AND ABBOTT

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHURCH SOCIETIES HAVE A REUNION.

Congratulations on the Overthrow of Tammany Rule—Need of Organization Dealt With by Dr. Abbott.

The Association of Young People's Church Societies of the City of New-York met at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church last evening with a number of delegates from church societies not connected with the organization to consider the subject of enlarging its scope.

A service was first held in the church, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the church.

Dr. Abbott has been greatly interested in the work of the association, which held its last meeting in the Spring at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"This is an age of organization," said Dr. Abbott. "Our churches, stores, and politics are organized. Our churches have become that singular thing, an institution organized and overorganized. If we should have a good Samaritan in these days, instead of binding up the wounds of the sufferer he would hurry off to Jerusalem and immediately organize a society for the assistance of robbed and wounded travelers, and elect officers and a committee to visit the synagogues in all cities from Dan to Beersheba to secure relief.

"That is the American way of doing things, and it is not a bad way, altogether.

"But we must not have too much organization. Organization is only good when it extends the power of the individual. When it pushes the individual aside it is bad.

"This last election was the protest of individualism against organism and bosses. There must be a master mind at the bottom of everything. Grant was back of the army, Gerry is back of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Comstock is back of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, and Dr. Parkhurst is back of the City Vigilance League."

Dr. Abbott closed his remarks by mentioning as an illustration of the power of a strong personality the service rendered by Dr. Parkhurst during the last few years.

Dr. Parkhurst was apparently very well, although somewhat hoarse. He had come down from Lakewood, N. J., it was said, against the orders of his physician, to address the meeting.

Dr. Parkhurst said he had been going over his work in the last three years since his enforced quiet at Lakewood. He spoke of the close connection between Christianity and Americanism, and recommended the thought to the special consideration of the young people of the different churches.

"I believe," he said, "that the events of the last month have been a kind of object lesson of the possibility of having a keen sense of the will of God, and a keen sense of the will of the municipality. A man cannot be a good Christian unless his religion takes hold of all the affairs of his life.

"We are glad to say that the roots of this overthrow, which has just taken place were in the Church. It began in the Church, was taken up by the Church, and was carried out by the Church.

"It was not a wonderful thing; it would not have been wonderful unless it had been a deep and abstruse question. It was a plain matter of right and wrong, that looked the same to all classes and all intellects. That is what we must do; take the plain question of right and wrong and keep on the straight line.

"People say the tariff had something to do with that overthrow, but that did not enter into the question. It was not a matter for praise; no one did anything but exactly what it was his duty to do. There has been so much praise bestowed that it is almost a matter for criticism."

The different delegates from Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal, and other churches gathered in the lecture room at the close of the service and held a prolonged meeting.

No Black Horses for This Bride.

From The Philadelphia Call.

The color of the horses attached to the cab for the bride and groom caused serious trouble at a Fourth Street wedding, the bride refusing to budge from the house until different animals were secured to draw the carriage. She soon made it evident that she was going to be the man of the house, and her refusal to enter upon married life with two dark horses drawing her and her husband led to the change of the team. After an hour's delay the hack came back with two white horses, and, with these as a good omen, the determined bride said she was happy.

"To Talk Like a Book."

We have lately unearthed the root of the common phrase, "To talk like a book." It was first said of a M. Tréville, a contemporary of Mme. de Sévigné and the Arsène of La Bruyère's Caractères: "On dit que c'est pour lui qu'a été fait le mot, Parler comme un livre." We quote from a note to Victor Cousin's "Jeunesse de Madame de Longueville," sixth edition, Page 22.—Macmillan's Magazine.

EST'D WEST 14th ST. 1807.

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NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"The Manxman" Made into a Five-Act Play by Wilson Barrett.

PETE QUILLIAM'S HOMELY HEROICS

William Hoey, the Jester, Has a New Cap and Bells, and "Too Much Johnson" Has Come to Town.

Wilson Barrett, having made a five-act play out some of the materials in his friend Hall Caine's latest novel, "The Manxman," produced it at the American Theatre last evening before a large audience, which received him with respectful ardor, and bestowed upon the play plenty of applause, but no perceptible measure of reverence. It must indeed have been an irritating audience to act to, for it persistently snickered in the pathetic passages, and seemed to regard Pete Quilliam as a comic character. This was surely not the fault of the play, or of the principal actor. Mr. Barrett's portrayal of the rugged, illiterate, and warm-hearted Manxman has all the qualities of his best work. It is forcible and picturesque, though the pathos is somewhat hard. It is easy and natural in the lighter passages, and as the actor does not lack authority of presence, it is a notable piece of acting, one that holds the attention from first to last.

One serious defect in it is probably due to Mr. Barrett's zealous regard for small truths, a failing many artists have who do not invariably grasp the bigger and more important truths of art and nature. The Manx dialect is doubtless highly interesting to philologists, and a little of it on the stage would perhaps be as amusing as a Manx cat, an animal whose utter unconsciousness of its glaring physical imperfection is irresistible to a person with a sense of humor. Doubtless, too, Mr. Barrett's imitation of Manx is excellent. Good authority in England says so. But who cares? Pete has a good deal to say, for he is nearly always in sight, and talking, and he is not always intelligible.

None of the other personages in the drama talk Manx, excepting, possibly, Daisy Belmore, who is utterly unintelligible, or, at least, none of the others talk the same dialect Barrett uses. And the piece is not at all characteristic of the Isle of Man. Excepting the title of Philip Christian's office, Deemster, and the occasional employment of some geographical name, there is nothing in it that belongs to the locality of Hall Caine's novel. All the Manx traits, peculiarities, and customs so cleverly described in the book are avoided in the play, along with all Hall Caine's psychology and heredity, all his subtleties of logic and poetical rhapsodies.

The play is a plain, simple, old-fashioned domestic drama, in which Pete Quilliam is the hero, and Philip and Kate are divested of many of the qualities their originals had. Pete loves Kate, is scorned by old Caesar, and goes off to seek his fortune, leaving the girl in charge of Philip, who seduces her in Pete's absence.

When Pete returns Philip is too cowardly to confess his sin and face the consequences, and Kate, in despair, marries Pete. After the child is born she flies from her husband, and Philip hides her, while Pete, as in the novel, pretends to know where she is and writes a letter to himself, which he insists came from her, and compels Philip to write a reply to Kate. This is the strongest scene in the play, as the incidents on which it is founded are the most theatrical in the book. The best part of the play, however, best because of the variety of interest and the harmonious adjustment of the incidents, is the last act. Here Pete's noble sacrifice caused sympathetic tears to flow last night.

It must be confessed, though, that no great measure of enthusiasm was aroused at any time. The play, unlike the novel, is commonplace, and Wilson Barrett is not the actor to illuminate with the fire of genius a commonplace play. Moreover, the subject is sad; there is wailing and moaning in many of the scenes.

Beyond a creditable performance of Kate by Maud Jeffries, there is no striking individual merit in the general representation. But the performers are all well trained, and work together well. Wherefore, even the gentleman who struggled with the rôle of Philip Christian got a round of sincere applause in the last act. The pictures of the farmyard and the garden are beautiful in color and detail.

Pete Quilliam	Wilson Barrett
Philip Christian	T. W. Percyval
Ross Christian	Horace Hodges
Caesar Cregeen	Ambrose Manning
Monty Missitt	George Howard
Professor Mawley	T. Bolton
Tom	Stafford Smith
Johnnie	H. Underwood
Jonteque Jelly	Marcus St. John
Kate Cregeen	Maud Jeffries
Miss Christian	Miss Hoffman
Nancy	Daisy Belmore
Bella Kelly	Miss Scott

MR. HOEY AND "THE FLAMS."

Both Excited Vociferous Applause and Made Great Successes.

Mr. William Hoey, who has long been known and affectionately observed as one half of about the brightest double star in the farce-comedy firmament, gleamed upon New-York for the first time last night, as a lone but not lonely, luminary. Certainly he proved to be an orb of a magnitude quite large enough to fill the Bijou Theatre with cheerful light. Everybody upon whom he shone—the house was so crowded that not even another small boy could have found either a seat or standing room—submitted to the influence of his mellow rays, and enthusiastically decided that dull care had been driven far, far away.

This is only a rather roundabout way of saying that "The Flams" excited an enormous amount of applause, much of which seemed to be of the genuine sort, and a great deal of laughter, all of it, as is always the case with laughter, perfectly sincere. Probably nobody, after the performance was over, could have told just what had excited his noisily-demonstrated approval. A good many funny things were said, to be sure, and not a few done that seemed vastly amusing at the time, but neither the one nor the other left a trace on the memory. The piece is absolutely without form, has a "story" so minute as to altogether escape notice, and would be gruesomely tiresome if everybody had not long ago decided that whatever Mr. Hoey does and says must of necessity be a cause for joy. And, as a matter of fact, it is. He has never given the slightest evidence of being an actor, nor does he now; but none the less he has a mysterious "way" about him that for his purposes takes sufficiently well the place of the real comedian's versatility and talents. In "The Flams" he is exactly the "Old Hoss" of other days, with the same smiles and winks and rags and beard, but the effect is as instant and irresistible as ever, and nobody shows any signs of tiring of him or of them.

A third of the performance is unmitigated variety, with a good many songs, the best of them by a tall and slender damsel named Cheridah Simpson, who has a voice and at least four most charming gowns, and there is a lot of agile dancing, of which the most notable was that of the three Merrilees sisters, and a flexible young woman who could not be identified from the programme. There were, of course, some "living pictures," and they proved to be of a novel kind, for everybody who took part in them was fully clothed.

There is but one part in "The Flams," that of Mr. Hoey, but Mr. John C. Rice did considerable talking, by no means ill. Most of the others simply "thought" and looked as pretty as circumstances permitted. There was a long cast on the bill, however, and here is a part of it:

Corilanus Flam	John C. Rice
Jacob Von Kopf	Mat C. Woodward
Aunt Jane	Lillie Allaston
Mamie Von Kopf	Cheridah Simpson
Miss Prunes	Nina Norman
Miss Analine	Rita Emerson
Marmaduke Flam	William Hoey

COMIC OPERA RECRUITED.

"Jacinta" Presented by Louise Beaudet's Company at the Fifth Avenue.

"Jacinta," a tuneful comedy, was presented last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. It served as a pleasing medium for the return of Louise Beaudet this season, and it furnished reason for believing that comic opera added to the plenty now on the city stage sharpens the public appetite for more rather than satisfies it. The audience could not have been larger with comfort or more cordial in its treatment of the singers.

Miss Beaudet has chosen for her star course a production filled with life and color and unbroken by curtain waits. Those who went to see stage setting had it almost continuously in view for nearly three hours, for there are only two acts and no scene shifting in either. Lack of variety in this respect was offset by the costuming, in which bright effects had been well studied out. Signor Perugini shone in this kind of effort, having fished three satin and lace suits out of a military dungeon, to which he had been committed in a naval uniform.

The scene is laid in Mexico, where melodies touch the ear softly without leaving much of an impression, and where plots melt into diversion, as if concocted for that purpose. There is fun over the mishaps of lovemaking, and affairs of state run in a comic groove. "Jacinta" has clearly been made to suit the taste of those who wish to be merely amused.

Besides the soloists whose names require large letters, Miss Beaudet and Signor Perugini, parts were acceptably filled by Stuart Harold, who sings with Miss Beaudet the only stirring air in the work, "A Soldier Does Not Fear," by Edwin Stevens and Harry Brown, who impart a mystery to each other in comical fashion, and by Cecile Eissing.

Jacinta	Louise Beaudet
Blanca	Cecile Eissing
Inez	Jennie Reiffarth
Delgardo	Edwin Stevens
Metepec	Harry Brown
Miguel	Stuart Harold
Romaldo	W. S. Johns
Panilla	Aileen Burke
Paloma	Marienne Convere
Morreios	Signor Perugini

"Too Much Johnson."

That extremely slight, but to no small degree amusing, farce, "Too Much Johnson," has been brought over from Brooklyn and had its first New-York performance at the Standard Theatre last evening. The house was well filled with people, and they received Mr. William Gillette's adaptation from the French with the cordiality it deserved.

Its merits, as well as those of Mr. Gillette's impersonation of the frisky inventor of the mythical Johnson, were all detailed in this column so recently that it is hardly necessary to go over them again. They all remain, and are sufficient to make the little play well worth seeing. Whatever Mr. Gillette does, for that matter, either as a dramatist or an actor, is always well done. His methods are admirable, and though he has often displayed them in the manipulation of material more responsive than that with which they are at present employed, they are by no means wasted even now. He has intelligence and talent, qualities whose union is not so common that its occurrence can ever be treated otherwise than seriously, or ever be viewed otherwise than with pleasure.

The company is unchanged, and is generally competent, having not much to do and doing it with commendable modesty.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Huber's Museum.—There is a big bill at Huber's Museum this week, and it is as good as it is big. Evidently Manager George Huber wants to give folks something to be thankful for on Thanksgiving week. First of all, there is that wayworn adventurer, "The Strange Young Man," who has come all the way from the Gulf of Mexico in a prairie schooner, drawn by tiny Mexican burros and a Texas broncho. He is on the way across the ocean to Jerusalem. If he gets there, he will win a wager of $10,000. He appears, together with his wagon, strange team, and several Texas dogs he has brought with him, in the curio hall. Flanking him is another interesting person. This is Jarrow, the strongest boy in all the world. Jarrow is only eighteen, but he can perform feats of strength second only to those of Sandow. Leah, the seven-foot giantess, Barnum's whirling Dervish, Puffol's wrestling bears, Mlle. Amée Stewart, the armless wonder, are also seen. In the theatre Huber's entertainers supply a capital variety performance. They include such good performers as Foster and Lewis and the Weston sisters. The new series of living pictures is a highly interesting exhibition.

—Proctor's Theatre.—This week's entertainment at Proctor's is in accord with the spirit of Thanksgiving time. It is droll and diversified. Griffin and Marks, fresh from London music-hall successes, are very funny; the agile little men from Japan perform clever posturing and juggling acts; Morris's pony circus is diverting, especially the wrestling expert Banner and the tiny Madison Square, born at the Horse Show three years ago, and still no bigger than an ordinary goat. There is abundant comedy provided by such popular entertainers as Dolphe and Susie Levino, James Thornton, Carroll and Hinds, Lulu Wentworth, and Rose Gennett. Popular new living pictures are a group of street gamins in "The Card Trick," and a series of tableaus illustrating the adventures of a "Lost Child," that finds the proper sort of police protection and is happily restored to her own fireside. The Thanksgiving performance begins at 9 A. M., an hour earlier than usual.

—Eden Musée.—The new group of Japanese jugglers at the Eden Musée contains more harmony and artistic posing than any other wax group in the Musée. The eight figures in the group wear dainty garments that were imported from Japan after the war with China began. In their feats of difficult balancing the different figures appear to float in air, so delicately have they been secured. The new figure of the Czar of Russia continues to attract attention, and the group of Kings and Queens of the world is now complete. In the concert garden Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra plays twice daily.

—Tony Pastor's.—An unusually good bill has been prepared for Thanksgiving week at Tony Pastor's. Besides Mr. Pastor himself, Al H. Wilson will be on hand, as well as Barney Fagan's pickaninnies. Next Saturday night, Dec. 1, Mr. Pastor will introduce Mlle. Antoinette Borga, French chanteuse, from the Ambassadeurs, Paris.

—Koster & Bial's.—M. and Mme. Bruet-Rivière, Eugenie Fougère, McAvoy and May, the Finneys, Ivan Tschernoff, Ermina Chelli, Ena Bertoldi, the Rossows, Carmencita, the brothers Forrest, and the living pictures are on view this week at Koster & Bial's.

—Harlem Opera House.—"The Gaiety Girl," which has just finished a long run down town, has been transferred for a week to the Harlem Opera House, with all the original effects and no changes of importance in the cast.

—Grand Opera House.—"The Two Orphans" is this week's play, and the cast includes Kate Claxton as the blind Louise and Janauschek as her erring and long-suffering mother, the Countess.

—Mr. Dixey as Malvollo.—In the production of "Twelfth Night" at Daly's Theatre to-night, Henry E. Dixey will appear as Malvolio, Miss Carlisle as Olivia, and Mr. Carlyle as Orsino.

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SECOND WEEK OF THE OPERA

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan Makes Her Debut in the Role of Carmen.

The second week of the season of grand opera in French and Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House began last night with a performance of Bizet's lovely opera, "Carmen," which has plainly lost none of its attractiveness. It was predicted that without Mme. Calvé the opera would not draw large audiences. Last night, however, the house was packed to its capacity. Of course, this state of affairs may not last, but it goes to show that "Carmen" with a good cast is sure to draw sometimes. The cast of last evening was notable for general excellence rather than for any individual supremacy.

Naturally, there was considerable curiosity as to Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who had to undergo the ordeal of facing an audience accustomed to the unique interpretation of Mme. Calvé. Undoubtedly this made the young woman nervous at first, but she appeared to be quite at her ease in the second act. Her voice is a small one, but it is of excellent quality and has gained in roundness and body since she was heard in this country some years ago. She sang the music of her part with a great deal of expression, and generally with evidence of comprehension of its dramatic quality. It cannot be said that her style has the breadth, force, or authority to bring out the full passion of the music. Her appearance was suitable to the part, and her acting was dainty, if not quite as devilish as the character demands.

The star of the evening, if there can be said to have been one, was M. Jean de Reszke, whose Don José was simply overmastering in its passionate force. His voice was in fine condition, and he used it with unsparing power. He made his customary electrifying effect in the splendid declamation at the close of the third act, and the audience was moved to genuine enthusiasm. There is really nothing new to say about M. de Reszke's Don José. It is one of the finest impersonations of the contemporaneous operatic stage, and last night it was up to its standard.

M. Edouard de Reske appeared for the first time on any stage as Escamillo, and it almost goes without saying that he scored a success. Such a noble artist never does anything badly, and he made an imposing toreador, both physically and vocally. Mme. Melba was the Micaela of the evening, and she surprised her hearers by the amount of dramatic significance which she imparted to her music. In the romanza of the second act she sang with something less than her customary vocal finish, but with something like real feeling. The other members of the cast were about the same as heretofore, and the chorus and orchestra did their work well.

Harvard's Team Resting.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, 7th Av-57th St—4:00—Perry Averill's Song Recital.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Gypsy Orchestra. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—A Gaiety Girl
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—2:00 and 8:15—Bicycle Races.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 119 W. 40th St—8:15—Kneisel Quartet.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	28	32	3:30 P. M.	33	35
6 A. M.	27	30	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	30	31	9 P. M.	30	34
12 M.	30	33	12 P. M.	29	36

Average temperature yesterday.....33⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....29⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....36 3-5
—Taken at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, warmer, high southwest winds.

For "The Weather Forecast," complete, see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1894.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General urges in his annual report that there should be devised and adopted some plan by which the Postal Service can be relieved of the strain and burden and disadvantage imposed in connection with the partisan and political appointments of 65,000 Postmasters of the fourth class. He asks that the chief officers of the department shall be permitted to devote their attention exclusively to the postal business, and shall not be prevented from developing and improving that business by a never-ending contest over the claims of this, that, and the other local politician for each one of the 65,000 fourth-class places. His recommendations on this subject are clearly the most important which his report contains, although there are others which demand careful consideration. These others relate exclusively to the business side of the department's work, but it should be said that from a business point of view there is no improvement in the Postal Service more to be desired, nor any that would yield greater benefits to the people, than that which would take these 65,000 offices out of national partisan politics and leave the department's officers free to perfect the service in every possible way. A judicious application of the merit system to these offices would be an application of the best business principles to the wide-reaching machinery of that department which is nearest to the people.

The following paragraphs from Mr. Bissell's report, concerning the distracting and hampering effect of this daily and never-lifted burden of political appointments upon the business administration of the department, deserve to be read carefully by every voter:

"No head of a private business need be told how damaging to management and discipline such distractions are, and the Postal Service must be either taken out of the political field altogether, and surrounded with the same conditions which conduce to the health of a private business, or be divided, for administrative purposes, into two sections, the one political and the other non-political, each under a separate head, so that the executive authority on the non-political side shall not be required to divert his mind from the great business questions before him, and the head of the political side shall not be required to give any of his thought to the improvement of the postal system.

"There is little doubt that if resort should ever be had to this alternative, the obvious expensiveness of a system in which politics were openly treated as an essential factor would speedily settle its fate with the people; yet the plan here suggested is not a whit more extravagant than the practice followed to-day, which reaches the same end by indirection, the Postal Service losing the benefit of many improvements which a Postmaster General would be able to map out and execute if he were given a reasonable opportunity to devote his attention to the strictly business functions of his office."

We believe that if all the intelligent voters of the country could for a few days look at this question from Mr. Bissell's point of view, (which is that of a partisan in politics as well as that of a practical man,) if they could see as any Postmaster General must see them the disadvantages due to this ceaseless struggle and wrangle over the small offices, the waste of energy devoted to the never-ending consideration of appointments, and the effect of this waste and of this dragging burden upon the actual business of providing and improving postal facilities, nine-tenths of them would join him in asking for that relief and improvement which the use of the merit system would afford. But it is impossible to put the voters in his place and give them the experience and the knowledge which a Postmaster General acquires. And it must be admitted that, for want of a clear perception of the disadvantages of the present system, a great number of intelligent men and good citizens are now opposed to the change which Mr. Bissell recommends. It is desirable that the question should be thoroughly discussed in and out of Congress, for with discussion the number of those favoring such a change must increase. The Postmaster General does not mark out a plan for the relief that is needed, but he does suggest that the bill providing for postal districts and Inspectors empowered to make investigations and reports may well serve as a basis for discussion in Congress. Certainly it is to be desired that upon this or some other basis the subject shall be considered exhaustively by legislators.

The department's deficit last year exceeded $9,000,000 and was nearly 11 per cent. of the expenditures. It would have been very large if the Postmaster General had not saved more than $16,000,000, of which nearly $14,500,000 was gained by abrogating certain Wanamaker steamship subsidy contracts which were, in his opinion, of no value to the Government and the people. The receipts for the year were even less than those for the year preceding, because of the prevailing depression and financial disturbance, but even under such disadvantages the Postal Service would have been self-sustaining if the transportation of second-class mail matter had not cost the Government nearly $17,000,000 more than was paid for it by those who forwarded this matter by post. The proper regulation of the transportation of second-class matter is a question of much importance. Nearly two-thirds of the entire weight of the matter mailed last year was carried under second-class rates, at a cost equal to eight times the revenue derived from it. This loss is due not to a fair use of the second-class rates, but to an abuse of them, conspicuously by the publishers of cheap novels, which are numbered and dated as real periodicals are, although we venture to say that no one of our readers ever heard of a person actually subscribing for the volumes by the year at the price named on the covers. By such devices the Government has been led to carry all over the country the paper-covered "libraries" that contain hundreds of novels, good, bad, or indifferent, and other publications pretending to be periodicals, although they are really nothing but advertisements.

If such abuses of the postal laws should be prevented, the large deficit would be avoided. It appears that the admission of the matter in question under second-class rates was first permitted some years ago by a decision of the Attorney General then in office, and that the claims in behalf of such matter have since been strengthened by an accumulation of precedents. It seems to us that another and a more satisfactory opinion might be procured now if the department should exclude all matter which is not clearly covered by the statutes, or that, if the question should be taken into the courts as the result of such exclusion, a conclusive decision might be obtained there. It may be, however, that further legislation is needed.

The arguments of the Postmaster General against the operation of a telegraphic system by the Government seem to us to be conclusive.

The benefits to be derived from an extension of free delivery facilities to all villages and towns would not be sufficient, he shows, to warrant the very large additional cost of such service, and his remark that free delivery is neither needed nor desired in the rural districts should be regarded as the testimony of one whose information as to this matter is more complete and trustworthy than that of any other person can be.

THE NEW-YORK BID ACCEPTED.

In accepting the bid of Mr. John A. Stewart and his associates for the entire issue of $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds at 117.077, the Secretary of the Treasury points out that no other bid or group of bids, or possible combination of highest bids, would have yielded so much cash for the Treasury by $50,000. That is a sufficient justification for the allotment. When it is added that Mr. Stewart and his associates will take all the gold paid for the bonds elsewhere than from the Federal Treasury, it becomes clear that the Secretary has taken not only the wisest course, but the course he was bound to take.

This loan has been the subject of some curious delusions.

It has been contended by Republican newspapers that vicious Democratic legislation made it necessary for the Government to borrow money, but every wayfarer knows that the necessity is the fruit of currency and coinage laws put upon the statute books by Republican legislators and a Republican Executive. One critic has asserted, with the wisdom of the owl and the tireless iteration of the katydid, that there is no warrant of law for this loan or for the February loan, and nobody has paid the slightest attention to him. The gossips have chattered much about a premium on gold, when there was no such premium nor any likelihood of one. A loud cry was raised that the bidders for the bonds ought to swagger into the Sub-Treasury and demand gold to the amount of their bids, yet the successful bidders obstinately determine to get their gold from outside sources. The banks have been roundly abused for "hoarding gold," yet the New-York banks alone will pay out some $40,000,000 of gold for these new bonds.

Finally, though logically first in order, when The Times before any of its contemporaries had got hold of the news, announced that the call for the loan was about to be issued, its report was denied as false and sensational. We may add, too, that when The Times urged that it would not be a crime for intending bidders to refrain from withdrawing gold from the Treasury it was denounced as an intimidator and brow-beating ruffian.

The results we announce this morning confirm in a most provoking manner all the assertions and all the positions of The Times, and dispel the delusions of the deluded.

MR. MORTON'S FIRST MISTAKE.

It is quite true that the Democratic and independent citizens who voted for Mr. Morton had nothing at all to hope from him, in case of his election, except an administration of the Governorship on Republican lines.

Even those who cherished no hopes that Mr. Morton would suddenly rise above the whole tenor of his political life, and in the public interest violate the contracts implied in his nomination, must be shocked at the gross instance he has furnished, a month and more before his inauguration, of his purpose to administer his office in the exclusive interests of the Republican machine. We refer, of course, to his displacement of Adjt. Gen. Porter by Col. McAlpin. This is nothing less than an avowal of the new Governor's willingness to sacrifice to the exigencies of politics the welfare and the progress of the National Guard. To those who regard the efficiency of the National Guard as an object of prime public importance, and the Guard itself as likely to be the chief bulwark of society in the troubles that have already come upon other States, and that are hovering upon the horizon of every industrial [illegible], the displacement of Gen. Porter will seem to be, as it has been called by a high officer of the National Guard, nothing less than a public calamity.

It is true enough that Gen. Porter owes his original appointment in part to political, as well as to strictly military, considerations, but that is inherent in our system. The retention or discharge of a man in such a place ought to be determined, not by what he was before he took office, but by what he has been and done in office. Gen. Porter was a zealous and devoted militiaman as well as a Democrat when he was made Adjutant General. He has been strictly and solely an Adjutant General ever since. Nobody has ever charged that he was influenced in the discharge of his duties by politics. Everybody knows, especially every National Guardsman knows, that he is the best Adjutant General the State has ever had, and that the rapid and remarkable progress the Guard has made during Gen. Porter's administration is very largely due to his own special fitness for his place and to his enthusiastic devotion to its duties.

Now, if the National Guard be not an object of high concern to the people of the State, they are wasting upon it every year large and increasing sums of money which ought to be retrenched. If it be an object of such concern, then the man who can give the State assurance that it has the worth of its money is the man for Adjutant General; and Gen. Porter has given proof that he is such a man. Even under the spoils system, it has always been recognized that a conspicuous fidelity and efficiency might exempt an office holder from the common lot. Such a case seems to have been furnished by Gen. Porter in his sphere as clearly as it was furnished by Mr. Pearson in his, when President Cleveland at once performed an act of manifest justice and patriotism by retaining a Republican as Postmaster of New-York. Instead of following this example, Mr. Morton has chosen to remove an Adjutant General of conspicuous efficiency in order to make a place for a gentleman whose claim to the place is that he is President of the State Republican League. The Governor-elect has begun very badly by giving, in the crudest possible way, testimony that the interests of the State will receive small consideration from him when they come into conflict with the interests of the Republican machine.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

The country has given little heed to Kolb's ravings about election frauds in Alabama, because he has never supported his allegations with tangible evidence, and his own electioneering methods have always been of the worst kind. But there is a general complaint of election frauds in various Southern States. A candidate for Governor in South Carolina, who, according to the returns, received less than half as many votes as his opponent, charges that he was cheated out of his election by gross frauds, and in one of the Congressional districts of Georgia there is such a general admission that the election was not fair and honest that the candidate who was apparently successful, and who is now a member of Congress, offers to resign and have the matter submitted to a new vote rather than meet a contest in the next House. In several other States there are allegations of fraud and a general demand for better safeguards for the ballot box. In most of the Southern States no registration of voters is required, and the method of conducting elections gives the fullest scope for corrupting and intimidating electors and for falsifying returns. It is a wholesome sign that reform is demanded and that efforts are making to secure it.

The backwardness of the Southern States in this respect is easy to understand. Public sentiment was badly debauched in that part of the country twenty years ago and more, when negro suffrage was forced upon the States by outside power. No argument was needed to prove that most of the ex-slaves were unprepared to exercise the right of suffrage either intelligently or honestly, and the consequences of placing it in their hands were what might have been expected. It resulted in the worst possible abuses in legislation and administration, which there was no way of getting rid of so long as the negroes had an unrestricted right to vote. Probably no candid Southerner will deny that in the process of regaining control of the State and local Governments the white citizens of that section deliberately suppressed the colored vote, so far as they found that necessary to accomplish their object. They regarded it as a measure of self-preservation, and the most conscientious among them felt obliged to countenance, or at least to connive at, the means by which it was done.

This necessarily demoralized public sentiment on the subject of purity of elections. When the political power of one class of citizens is nullified by preventing them from exercising the right to vote, either through violent or corrupt means or by refusing to count and return their votes where they would affect the result of an election, there is no knowing where these practices will stop. They may not be confined to a particularly obnoxious class of citizens who owed their suffrage to some power outside of the State within which it is exercised, and those who have control of the election machinery are liable to use it to maintain themselves in power. So long as the colored vote in the South was massed in support of one party and threatened to remain so, and so long as the menace of national power to control elections was held over the States, there was little chance of changing this condition of things. The one sure thing was that the white citizens of the South would not again take the chance of "negro domination," however much they might regret the means that were necessary to prevent it.

With the rise and growth of the Popu[illegible] in the South, and the tendency to division in both the white and the colored vote which was sure to follow the repeal of the national election law, the question of honest elections takes a new phase in those States. The "bloody instructions" of the past "return to plague the inventor." Kolb, who was one of the most violent in suppressing negro votes, complains that the votes of his white supporters have been suppressed. The problem which the people of the South have to work out for themselves, and which cannot be solved for them, is that of making free suffrage consistent with good government and securing fair and honest elections at the same time.

THE MEASURE OF CANDIDATES' EXPENSES.

It has to be admitted that the so-called "corrupt practices acts" of this State, which have been adopted in the last few years in the form of amendments to the Penal Code, have not had much effect in reducing the expenses of candidates or preventing the corrupt use of money for political purposes. There may be some check upon the amount of the expenditures of candidates themselves in the publicity afforded by the statements which they are required to file, but so long as these do not show what the money contributed to the funds of Campaign Committees is used for, and the committees are not required to render any account, the law will be ineffective.

One of the changes now very generally favored is putting an absolute limit upon the amount which a candidate for office may expend to promote his own election, and defining the purposes for which he may expend it. A question that arises in connection with such a change is that of furnishing a measure of the amount to be allowed, which would, properly, differ according to the office for which the candidate was running. The only precedent in this country that we can recall has been set in Missouri, whose corrupt practices law was applied for the first time at the recent election.

Under that law, the amount that a candidate for Congress or for any State, county, or local office, may pay, expend, contribute, &c., "to secure or aid in securing his nomination or election, or the nomination or election of any other person or persons," or both such nomination and election, or "in aid of any party at the same election," is determined by the number of votes cast at the preceding election for all the candidates for such office. For 5,000 voters or less the limit is $100; for each 100 voters over 5,000 and under 25,000, $2; for each 100 voters over 25,000 and under 50,000, $1, and for each 100 voters over 50,000, 50 cents. An itemized statement of actual expenditures is required to be filed. The limit of expenditure thus allowed to candidates for State offices at the late election in Missouri was a little over $3,000, and that for members of Congress ranged in the different districts from $492 to $692. In the counties the range was from $100 in 89 of the 114 counties of the State, to $533 in Jackson County and $850 in the City of St. Louis, there being only two other counties in which the amount could exceed $200. Whether or not this is the best measure, it has been proved to be entirely practicable in Missouri, and in most cases the actual expenses, according to the statements filed, fell far below the limit allowed.

DISINFECTION OF PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

The instructions recently given by the Health Commissioner of Brooklyn to the ferry and railroad companies in that city are such as are clearly required for the protection of the public health, and such as will eventually be enforced in all cities of the civilized world.

The floors and platforms of all surface cars are to be scrubbed every third day with a solution of bichloride of mercury, and the liquid must remain on the floor over night. The stairways and landing platforms of every elevated railroad station are to be scrubbed once a week with a solution of carbolic acid and afterward with soap and water. For the cocoa mats now in use on the floors of cars are to be substituted wooden slats or mats which must be scrubbed with the disinfecting solution used on the floors. In ferryboats the floors must be thoroughly cleaned every hour by sweeping and the use of damp sawdust to prevent the dust from rising.

The truths revealed and established so clearly in the last few years by bacteriologists and scientific sanitarians point to an extended use of bichloride of mercury solutions on floors in public conveyances and public places in the near future.

Notwithstanding the change in the law regarding the taking of property for street opening, widening, &c., in this city, which was intended to expedite the Elm Street improvement, it has taken a year and a half to reach the point of giving notice that application will be made for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal. This delay is not very satisfactorily accounted for by the necessity of preparing descriptions of the property, and it might prove interesting to know what transfers of title have been going on all this while, if any, on or near the line of the improvement. After the Commissioners have been appointed and have qualified, the city will take title at once, and the work can proceed without waiting for the ascertainment of values and the awards to former owners. An actual beginning ought to be made early in the coming year.

We are not very clear what offense the American press has been giving to the Sultan of Turkey that he should exclude it from his dominions. The unspeakable Turk has been rather quiet of late and has escaped censure in the only way in which he ever can escape it, to wit, by escaping remark. But we are very clear that when a Sultan resents the remarks upon his affairs of newspapers 5,000 miles away, there must be something in the affairs that requires the investigation which he shuns. So far as we know, American newspapers in general are prepared to bear with equanimity the loss of their Turkish and Anatolian circulation; nor is it to be expected that our Government will resort to the crushing retaliation of excluding Turkish newspapers from the United States.

DR. HALE TALKS ON MODERN EDUCATION

Declares but Eleven Per Cent. of the Population Is Illiterate.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, Mass., spoke last evening before the Pro Patria Club, at Sherry's, on "National Education."

The speaker said the education of the future would be far broader than that which has so long obtained sanction. Education such as young men receive in colleges and universities is all very well in itself, and is of benefit as a basis for a more universal education. He felt strongly the inadequacy of the average college education. Our young men are taught there how not to understand Greek, how not to understand languages or the branches that are included in the college curriculum. Many minds are but warped by a college training, and such as are improved ought to receive the more universal education, which is a kind of post-college education. He believed in the universality of literature as one of the great helps to universal education. By universal education he said he meant an understanding of various sciences and phases of knowledge current in our time. He would have a person's education so universal that he could with intelligence and appreciation listen to a lecture on electricity, or economics, or mechanics, or law.

"What a tremendous work the Chautauqua Assembly is doing!" said the lecturer. "I'm glad to see the Catholics following suit with their Columbian School. The University Extension Society is another of those doing excellent work.

"I believe in a universality of literature, in a universal distribution of literature. Of that, newspapers are the greatest benefactors, and they are immense contributors toward national education. Only 11 per cent. of the people in this country are illiterate, and the number of illiterate is growing less. I think that Uncle Sam has contributed to national education in his way, by cheapening the cost of second-class mail and by increased facilities for distribution."

Dr. Hale said that Uncle Sam was objecting to handling in the second class works which contained one page of reading and thirteen of advertising matter, and that he might cease to be so lenient with literature in the future. He would, therefore, bear watching.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake said that she was agreeably surprised to hear that but 11 per cent. of the population was illiterate, and said that there was no need at all of confining the suffrage to the literate, as soon there would be no more illiterate in our population. If anything, suffrage ought to be extended by giving it to the women.

QUEEN MAJAJIE, OR GREAT SHE, CAPTURED

Her Own Tribesmen Never Saw Her, but Say Her Age Is 300 Years.

Is it Mr. Rider Haggard's "She" who has just fallen into the hands of the Boers? The Lydenburg correspondent of South Africa sends to that paper an interesting account of the capture of the "Queen Majajie, or Great She," who seems to have had a wonderful history:

"A peculiar fact is that her own tribe have never seen her. Only her indunas were allowed to see her. They number ninety-two. The Commander in Chief is Jonas, an aged man. The rest are virtually young men. Only three women were ever allowed to see her. One is a bearded female, with beard fully two inches long from her chin. Around the sacred kraal are wooden images, representing every nation of Kaffir, and all sorts of animals, beautifully carved out of wood."

"She's" residence was an ordinary round hut, well built, and "when she ate meat she had to be carried by her indunas to another kraal, and even then her nation was not allowed to see her.

"She had her great medicine tree in a forest, and all sorts of signs and symbols existed there, (sacred to the Kaffir mind,) and in a kraal near the tree were 140 fine fat slaughter oxen inclosed. The General had her carried by her trusty indunas to the head laager, and allowed the Knobnosen friendly natives to see this wonderful woman they had so often heard of. Her own tribe also gazed on her in some wonder."

The Queen is of great age, fully 110, it is supposed, although her tribesmen say 300.

"She is of a light copper color, with a frizzy sort of wool on her head; wears a sort of hood of tiger skin. Only her neck and face are bare. All her body is covered with royal tiger skins. The General would not allow the burghers to interfere with the wooden images, charms, &c. A missionary, the Rev. Mr. Ruiter, who has lived thirteen years near Majajie's, and only seen her when captured, asked her why she had not allowed him to call on her. She politely replied: "That is my business."

It is feared the Queen will not long survive her capture.

Destroying a Suggestive Legend.

From The London Truth.

Cannot you leave it alone? applies with special point to mounds in which it is supposed that ancient Britons and such-like bygone people have been buried. In Parliament Hill Fields there is a mound, and tradition had it that Queen Boadicea was buried there. Everything is in association of ideas. Probably a good many people visiting these fields had conjured up before their eyes the Queen in her chariot gallantly resisting the Romans. Alas! in an ill-advised moment some antiquaries were allowed to grub for her British Majesty. They did not find her, nor did they discover anything beyond that she could never have been buried there. Thus an interesting and suggestive legend has been destroyed. I trust that in future we shall take tombs of departed worthies for granted, instead of investigating them.

Oldest Postage Stamp French.

From The London Daily News.

Parisian stamp collectors have been discussing the question whether the English stamp of 1840, called the Rowland Hill stamp, is really the oldest in existence, and the conclusion arrived at is opposed to this view. They claim that the first French stamp dates from nearly two centuries earlier, in 1653. In that year people used to buy at the Palais de Justice, in Paris, "billets de port payé," or carriage-paid tickets, with which the carriage of letters for any place within the capital could be prepaid. One of these tickets is said to be in the possession of M. Feuillet de Conches. It was used by Pellisson, the famous Minister and Academician, on a letter addressed by him to Mlle. Scudéry, the no less famous romance writer.

Kentucky Complains of Drouth.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 23.

The drouth continues unbroken, and in many places in Kentucky water is scarcer than ever before known. The Glasgow Times says: "Water is scarcer than ever before known at a corresponding time of year. In some sections it is being hauled for miles, and stock is being put on short allowance until it rains. In other localities water is hauled from the nearest streams—and these are low—and sold at 5 cents per bucket. In town here wells have about all touched bottom, and many have gone completely dry. Considering the advanced season, no such remarkable state of affairs has existed in a lifetime before. The one night's rain of last week gave only temporary and partial relief."

MANY RESOLUTIONS OFFERED

FORMAL OPENING OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

The Delegates Welcomed to Missouri by Gov. Stone—Papers Read and Committees Selected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress met at 11:30 o'clock this morning. Among the prominent people in attendance are Gov. Waite of Colorado, Gov. Stone of Missouri, ex-Gov. Anthony of Iowa, ex-Gov. Prince of New-Mexico, ex-Gov. Stanard of Missouri, ex-Gov. Semple of Washington, ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble of St. Louis, and George J. Cannon of Utah. The convention was called to order by President Henry R. Whitmore of this city. Not more than 300 delegates were present.

The Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls of the Second Presbyterian Church invoked the divine blessing upon the proceedings of the convention. He was followed with an address of welcome by William C. Boyd, President of the Merchants' Exchange, under whose auspices the congress is being held. Mayor Walbridge extended to the delegates the hospitality of the city.

Gov. W. J. Stone, on behalf of the State, welcomed the delegates in a speech eulogistic of Missouri and its interests. He declared that the Trans-Mississippi Congress would not ask for special advantages over the territory east of the Mississippi River, but would endeavor to secure legislative action which would give to it the same importance and benefits which are now enjoyed by the Eastern States. Gov. Semple of Washington made a brief speech of thanks, on behalf of the delegates.

President Whitmore then, in a long address, outlined the purpose for which the congress is assembled.

The Chairmen of the various delegations reported their selections for members of the committees. The most important committee, that on resolutions, consists of three delegates from each of the seventeen States and Territories west of the Mississippi. The committee will report to-morrow morning.

Resolutions were introduced providing for the use of a limited portion of the tariff collected for protection to pay a premium on exported agricultural products; that Congress be urged to provide for the construction of a deep-sea harbor at San Pedro, Cal.; that the tariff question be eliminated from political platforms; to defeat the bill placing lead on the free list; for the re-establishment of the old commercial treaty between the United States and the West Indies, or to make new commercial treaties to the end that such business may again be made possible as existed under the reciprocity treaties; favoring the restoration of silver to the same position in our monetary system occupied by it prior to the act of 1873, by independent action of the United States Government; requesting legislative action on behalf of the prompt construction of the Nicaragua Canal under the control and supervision of the Government of the United States; urging the completion of the Hennepin Canal; that the recommendation to the National Congress to re-establish reciprocity treaties with the West Indies be extended to each free and independent country of America; favoring the use of silver in the coinage of this country to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of the present standard, and cordially approving the efforts of this Government to secure the co-operation of other nations in a more extended use of silver in international commerce upon such ratio of values with gold as may be found expedient; to open the Indian reservations in Utah; to deepen Duluth Harbor; to deepen and improve the harbors of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers at San Francisco; that no resolution on the silver or tariff question be introduced, and for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

At 7 P. M. the hall was filled with delegates and others. Elwood Mead, State Engineer of Wyoming, and President of the National Irrigation Congress, read a paper upon "Reclamation of Arid Lands."

Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence, Kan., spoke on "Homes for Millions," and was followed by William E. Smyth upon "Irrigation a Living National Issue." H. F. Newell of the United States Survey closed the discussion by reading a paper on "The Water Supply of the Rocky Mountain Region."

THE FINE ARTS.

—The Grolier Club has made an exhibition of a collection of early-printed books, presented to the club by Mr. David Wolfe Bruce. It includes works printed by Peter and John Schoeffer, the first edition of the Bible in German, The Cologne Chronicle, the first work printed in Germany with Roman letters, imitated from type cast at Venice; "Isidore of Seville," The Nurnberg Chronicle, Dürer's treatise on the fortification of towns, castles, and palaces, and Philip de Lignamine's Chronicle, containing one of the earliest allusions in print to Gutenberg. There are also productions of the first Italian presses and "Books of Hours."

—Andrew D. White has given to the Onondaga Historical Association a portrait in oils of Czar Alexander II. He says: "I can vouch for the correctness of the likeness. * * * The portrait recalls to me vividly the form and expression of his features."

—Hugo Salmson, the Swedish painter, whose "Fête de St. Jean en Delcarlie" is in Washington, died recently at Stockholm. The Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, has his "Arrestation dans un Village de Picardie" and "A la Barrière de Dalby, Suède."

—Miss Sarah J. Field's prize for students of the Summer school of the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia is a Greek vase described as an amphora, from Capua. Its period is the second century B. C.

—Classic information, pretty pictures, and the imprint of an engaging individuality powdered with dust of the wings of Psyche, come with the November number of Ernest Knaufft's "Art Student."

—A monument to André Chénier, the poet, by Barran, is to be erected at Carcassonne.

—Anatole France says: "Aesthetics rest on nothing solid. They are castles in the air."

—A monument by Bernier has been erected to Duban, the architect, 1797-1870, in the vestibule of the grand hemicycle decorated by Paul Delaroche.

—The Centre Church of Hartford has acquired a memorial window, erected to the memory of Calvin Day and his wife.

—The Berlin picture gallery has obtained a fine F. Cossa, an emblematic representation of fertility.

—The Munich picture gallery has acquired a Signorelli of great merit.

Non-Partisan Farmers' Alliance.

From The Kansas City Times.

President Hanna of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance is making a tour of the State in the interest of the order. The State Convention will be held in Topeka Dec. 5 and 6, and Hanna is anxious that there be a large representation. He is urging the officers of the few lodges now in existence to send strong delegations in order that plans may be formulated for reorganizing on a firm, non-partisan basis. The Farmers' Alliance was at one time a power in Kansas, but it engaged extensively in politics, uniting with the Populists, and practically went to pieces. The scheme now is to make the order a Farmers' Alliance in every sense of the term, keeping out the wild-eyed fellows who farm altogether with their mouths.

ALEXANDRA THE CZARINA

Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt Is Now the Autocrat's Wife.

RAYS OF THE DAZZLING CEREMONY

Archpriest Janyscheff, Chaplain of the Late Czar, Was the Officiating Clergyman — Guests and Gowns.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The day was cloudy and cheerless. Troops, headed by bands of music, were on the march from all directions at an early hour and occupied all the avenues of access to the Winter Palace, massing a strong force in the Alexander Platz and on the Palace Quay, in front of the Winter Palace, where the marriage of the Czar Nicholas II. and the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt was to take place. Long before dawn the people began flocking to the Palace Quay, which was soon densely packed.

By 8 o'clock the streets were thronged with the populace in gala attire. Ladies in magnificent costumes, of which white was the predominating shade, were to be seen everywhere, and officers in brilliant uniforms darted through the crowds on their way to the palace. The whole aspect of the city was of a sudden awakening from the lethargy of the last week to the life and brightness which are the character of the Winter season.

Along the Newski Prospect, from the Anitchkoff Palace to the Great Morskai, leading to the Alexander Platz, the roadways were lined with people, closely packed, awaiting the passage of the Czar and the Prince of Wales, with their suites, from the Anitchkoff Palace. A salute of twenty-one guns from the fortress across the River Neva announced that the bridegroom had started from the Anitchkoff Palace, and soon a dozen close carriages whirled swiftly along the route, a mile and a half in length, from the Anitchkoff to the Winter Palace, amid the incessant cheers of the populace.

The Czar and his attendants arrived at the Winter Palace at 10 o'clock. All who had been invited to witness the marriage ceremony had been directed to assemble in the rooms to which they were respectively assigned by 11:30 o'clock at the very latest. In St. George's Hall were assembled the Council of the Empire, the foreign Ambassadors, and the Imperial Ministers and their wives. In the Concert Hall were the Grand Mistress of the Court, the ladies of honor, the Czarina's maids of honor, the ladies of the suites of the Grand Duchesses, the ladies of the suites of the foreign Princesses, the Senators, Secretaries, and other State dignitaries. The gentlemen of the court were all in gala uniform, and the ladies were dressed in court costume of strawberry color, trimmed with velvet of a similar shade, with long trains, and wearing long white veils. The ladies of honor assisted Princess Alix in completing her toilet before finally assembling in the Concert Hall.

In Nicholas and Avant Halls were assembled the military household of the Czar, the suites of foreign sovereigns and Princes, and the Grand Dukes, Generals, Admirals, and officers of the guard. In Armorial Hall were present the wives of the dignitaries of the first-class, the nobles, and the chief civil employes of the Government. In Field Marshals' Hall were the Mayors of St. Petersburg and other cities, the leading bankers, merchants, and others.

The Holy Synod and the clergy had assembled at the cathedral. The Czarina's ladies of honor left the Concert Hall, where they had assembled, and proceeded to the apartments of Princess Alix, where they assisted in completing her toilet in the presence of the Czarina, the Princess of Wales, and the Grand Duchesses. The bride, with the Czarina, had driven during the morning without ceremony from the palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, where the Czarina has been staying since the funeral of her husband. The formality of making the bride's toilet being over, the ladies of honor returned to the Concert Hall.

In the meantime, Emperor Nicholas, the King of Denmark, the King of the Hellenes, the Prince of Wales, the Grand Dukes, and the Royal Princes were grouped in Malachite Hall, where they awaited the arrival of the bride. At 11:30 o'clock Prince Dolgorouki, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Count Vorontzoff-Vachkoff, Minister of the Imperial Court, announced to Emperor Nicholas that all was ready, and Princess Alix, her train borne by four Court dignitaries, two on each side, and the extremity of the garment held by the Grand Chamberlain, entered the hall. She wore a jeweled crown and a robe of white brocaded silk, with a mantle of strawberry-colored velvet trimmed with gold and a double row of ermine. As the procession to the cathedral was being formed, fifty-one guns were fired from the fortress.

The order of the procession to the cathedral of Kazan was as follows:

The servants of the Court, the servants of the Chamber, the masters of ceremonies, with their insignia of office, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Prince Dolgorouki, with his insignia of office; the Czar's Gentlemen of the Chamber, the Chamberlain, and the dignitaries of the Court of the second class, the Imperial Marshal, with his insignia of office, the dignitaries of the Court of the first class, the Grand Marshal, with his insignia of office; the Czarina and her father, the King of Denmark; Emperor Nicholas and Princess Alix, the Minister of the Imperial household, the General of the suite and the Czar's aide de camp, the King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Prince Waldermar of Denmark, Prince George of Greece, the Duke of York, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duchess Vera, widow of the Duke of Wurtemberg; the Grand Dukes Dimitri Constantinovitch, Nicholas Nicolaievitch, Michael Nicolaievitch, Nicholas Michaelaievitch, and George Michaelaievitch, the Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, Olga Alexandrovna, the Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, Prince and Princess George Romanovsky, Princess Marie of Baden, Prince William of Baden, the Princess Oldenburg, the Grand Master of the Court, the Czarina's ladies and maids of honor, the Senators and State Secretaries.

The spectacle was one of the utmost brilliancy as the procession defiled from the gorgeous Malachite Hall and traversed the Concert, Nicholas, Avant, Field-Marshal, and Armorial Halls, through the entire length and breadth of the palace. When the procession reached the cathedral at the extreme end of the Alexander Platz, it was met at the entrance by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the Holy Synod, and the Court clergy, bearing crosses, holy water, and sacred books. The Metropolitan conducted the Czar to a position upon a dais which had been placed in the centre of the chancel behind the rail. As the Emperor took his place at the right of the dais the Czarina led Princess Alix to him and placed her at his left hand. The Czarina then took her place in the chancel at the right of the dais. The crosses, holy water, and sacred books were then placed before the Gate of Ikonostas, and the marriage service in use in the Orthodox Church was begun by the singing of Psalm 127. The ceremony was of the most impressive character and lasted nearly two hours. It was conducted by the Archpriest Janyscheff, Chaplain of the late Czar, Alexander III. After the psalm the Archpriest said a few words of instruction. At the conclusion of this the prelate turned to the Czar and said: "Hast thou, Nicholas, a good and unconstrained will and a firm determination to take unto thyself this woman, Alexandra, whom here thou seest before thee?" To this the Czar answered: "I have, reverend father."

The Archpriest then asked: "Thou hast not vowed thyself to another bride?"

The Czar answered: "I have not vowed myself, reverend father."

The same questions were asked of Princess Alexandra, with similar answers. After prayer, the Archpriest took two crowns, placing the first one upon the head of the Czar, saying: "The servant of God, Nicholas, is crowned for the handmaid of God, Alexandra, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

Placing the other crown upon the head of the bride, he said: "The handmaid of God, Alexandra, is crowned for the servant of God, Nicholas, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost."

The prelate then blessed the couple three times, thrice saying: "O Lord our God, crown them with glory and honor." After anthems and prayers, the "common cup" was brought and blessed. The cup was filled and handed first to the Czar and then to the Princess, each taking a sip of the wine. The Archpriest then took the couple by the hands, the groomsman and bridesmaids walking behind and holding the crowns over their heads, and led them three times around the dais, the choir meanwhile singing a troparion. The rings were then exchanged for the last time, they having been exchanged twice before. The prelate then took the crown from the Czar, saying: "Be thou magnified, O bridegroom, as Abraham, and blessed as Isaac, and increased as Jacob, walking in peace and performing in righteousness the commandments of God."

Taking the crown from Princess Alexandria, he said: "And thou, O bride, be thou magnified as Sarah, and rejoiced as Rebecca, and increased as Rachel, being glad in thy husband and keeping the paths of the law, for God is well pleased."

The priest then offered up the following prayer:

"O God, our God, who was present in Cana of Galilee, and didst bless the marriage there, do Thou bless also these, Thy servants, who, by Thy providence, are conjoined in the community of marriage. Bless their incomings and outgoings, replenish their life with good things, accept their crowns in Thy kingdom unsullied and undefiled, and preserve them without offense to ages of ages."

After an anthem, the priest pronounced the blessing, as follows:

"The father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the all-holy and consubstantial and life-originating Trinity, one Godhead and Sovereignty, bless you, and vouchsafe unto you long life, well-favored children, progress in life and faith, and replenish you with all the good things of earth, and count you worthy of the obtaining of promised blessings, through the prayers of the holy, God-bearing One and of all the saints. Amen."

The Czar then kissed the bride and the guests came forward to congratulate the couple. At the conclusion of the congratulations the dismissal was pronounced, and the bride and bridegroom and the wedding guests returned to the Winter Palace.

As the bridal party came out of the cathedral, the sun broke through the clouds and shone for the first time during the day. The weather had grown much colder, but the sunshine completely removed the dullness which had pervaded everything out of doors since daybreak. The yellow standards floated out in the stiff breeze from the palace and the fortress, and around the palace the gayly-dressed crowds presented a moving mass of color.

The correspondent for the United Press and the correspondents of three London newspapers were the only representatives of the press who were favored with a view of the procession inside the palace prior to the march to the cathedral. The effects were magnificent, especially in Malachite Hall, the ceiling of which is supported by eighteen columns of malachite.

The tables and vases are of the same material, and the candelabra are of lapis lazuli; the doors are gilded, and the floor is covered with exquisitely delicate tiling. The robes of the ladies were especially varied in style, some were all white, others red or yellow, and some were of white with trimmings of various colors. The mantles worn were chiefly of blue, purple, or gold. All of the ladies wore headdresses with coronets of pearls and long tulle veils, and each lady's dress was made with a long train. As the procession entered Field Marshal Hall there were subdued cries of "Long live Emperor Nicholas!" The Czar appeared not to notice the words, but Princess Alexandra bowed and smiled as she passed through the hall.

The Imperial Council, the Imperial Ministers, and the foreign Ambassadors and their wives, who were assembled in St. George's Hall, in the Winter Palace, did not take part in the procession, but were conducted by Prince Dolgorouki directly to the cathedral. That edifice is only 120 feet deep by 60 wide, and scarcely furnished accommodations for the royal and princely guests and the other dignitaries present. From its heavily gilded doors to the rich bronze and gold gates of the ikonostas the interior of the edifice was a marvel of gorgeousness. Immediately in front of the ikonostas, upon a crimson dais, stood the Archpriest Janyscheff, attended by two priests. When the rings were exchanged the Archpriest took the two rings, which had previously been placed upon golden plates on the altar, and placed them upon the respective ring-fingers of the bride and groom. After the third exchange of the rings the nuptial benediction was pronounced. This was followed by prayers for the first time for the Orthodox and Autocratic Emperor Nicholas, and for his Orthodox wife, Alexandra Feodorovna, as the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt will hereafter be known. The ceremony was concluded at 1:30 P. M.

After the ceremony the newly-wedded pair approached the widowed Czarina, before whom they offered thanks. They then received the congratulations of all present in the order of their rank, the couple receiving kisses from their relatives among the guests.

The Archpriest and clergy then chanted a prayer and the services were ended with a Te Deum.

The cannons of the fortress fired a salute of 301 guns as the ceremony was concluded. The procession then reformed and returned to the Winter Palace in the order in which it came, the Czar and his bride bowing right and left in recognition of the congratulations they received in passing through the various halls until they reached the Malachite Hall. The bride looked pale and tired, but beautiful. Her ornaments were conspicuously splendid. The crown of diamonds which she wore was surmounted by a diamond-studded cross. The Czar wore the red uniform of a General of Hussars.

The pair proceeded to the Nicholas Hall, and at the foot of the grand staircase entered a golden and white coach, drawn by four white horses, which awaited them, and were driven to the cathedral, accompanied by a small escort. During the drive of half a mile they were vociferously cheered by the enormous crowds which lined the roadway, guns booming, and bells ringing joyous peals meanwhile. After offering up prayers in the cathedral the pair, at 2:05 P. M., drove to the Anitchkoff Palace. There was no procession in the streets. The crowds were most orderly and the troops assigned to keep order were without arms.

In the streets a motley crowd of the invariably good-humored inhabitants of the city mingled with the visiting peasants and head men of the various villages within a radius of 200 miles or so of the capital, all long-haired and bearded, and the policemen, with their long, dark-blue coats, high boots, and brass badges, while behind window blinds, which were kept closed, were countless on-lookers.

A thriving trade was done by owners of carts, vans, &c., who let seats or standing room at their own prices to thousands of persons anxious to obtain a view of some part of the procession, but no regular view even of the palace of the church was allowed. Within the palace cheers could be heard during the forenoon announcing the successive arrivals of the Czar with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, and later of the bride and the Czarina, in State coaches, escorted by guards.

The list of the palace procession does not give a full idea of the scene. Representatives of many nationalities were present in the halls. These consisted of Turks, Japanese, Chinese, Parsees, Bokharians, and men of all colors and diversified garbs. Within the cathedral the view was presented of a solid body of ladies on the right, and an equally solid body of men massed on the left.

When the bride appeared in the cathedral the Archpriest blessed her and kissed her upon the shoulder. The bride dipped her fingers in holy water, crossed herself, and then kissed the archpriest. The prelate then bestowed his blessing upon the Czar. Father John of Cronstadt stood at the left of the dais in the chancel. The Grand Duke Michael held the crown over the head of the Czar, and his son, the Grand Duke Vladimir, held the crown over the head of the bride. There was a most sparkling spectacle in the vicinity of the bride, who was dressed in silver brocade. The coruscations of her ornaments, together with those of the bridesmaids, were dazzling. Besides this effect, the display throughout the edifice was gorgeous. Beginning at the chancel rail, there was a circle of royalties and Princes, their uniforms glittering with bejeweled decorations of various orders; many priests, in magnificent gold and white robes, and hundreds of dignitaries, officers, &c., all in brilliant attire, presenting an indescribably beautiful picture.

At the close of the ceremony the newly-wedded couple kissed the picture of the Virgin, which is supposed to have been painted by St. Luke. The relic is now covered with jewels, so that only the face is visible. Upon the neck is a necklace of diamonds and emeralds, and the head is surmounted by a diamond crown.

The Emperor and his bride were received at the Anitchkoff Palace by the Czar's mother, the dowager Czarina. Services were held in all the churches during the marriage ceremony, and the church bells were rung throughout the day.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Czar of Russia has been appointed honorary Colonel of the Scots Greys Regiment.

The Queen gave a banquet at Windsor this evening in honor of the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Alix, to the Emperor of Russia.

In turning the corner of the Nevski Prospect, after the ceremony, the imperial carriage could hardly pass the people, who pressed up to the wheels, shouting themselves hoarse. The police, acting under orders, did not check the crowds, and similar scenes were enacted as the carriage approached the Anitchkoff Palace. The imperial couple had difficulty in passing through the crowd to the gate. At 8 o'clock this evening there was a multitude before the Anitchkoff Palace, singing the national anthem and cheering. The Czar and Czarina appeared on the balcony at intervals amid such roars of cheers as have not been heard in St. Petersburg for years. An eyewitness of the procession through the halls after the wedding relates that the bride was very stately, very beautiful, but somewhat weary and sad.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Besides the royal family, the members of the Russian Embassy and the officials of the Court attended the Queen's banquet this evening. Similar banquets were given by almost all European Courts this evening.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the Czar has signed a manifesto remitting certain debts due from peasants for Crown loans made during the last famine, the arrears of taxes, and many fines, and that he will commute the sentences of certain prisoners. He also will cancel the liability to punishment in cases of criminals not detected within fifteen years. All convicts from the Polish rebellion of 1863 will be allowed to reside anywhere in the empire. Their birthrights, but no property, will be restored. As regards the political prisoners, the Czar is awaiting the report of the Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Daily Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"There was no grand banquet, owing to the mourning. The absence of decorations from the streets was greatly remarked as something unprecedented. There were no illuminations. The amnesty manifesto is extremely long, and breathes benevolence in every line. It occupied many days of careful preparation, and its purview extends throughout the dominions. There are exceptions, but it is the greatest amnesty accorded in Russia in half a century, excepting the liberation of the serfs."

KAISER WILHELM'S CLEMENCY.

Polstorff, Imprisoned for Fighting a Duel, Is Now at Liberty.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Dr. Polstorff, who was an editor of The Kladderadatsch, got into trouble with Baron Kinderlen-Waechter and fought a duel with him, was pardoned by the Emperor to-day, and was released from the fortress confinement to which he was sentenced for dueling. Kinderlen-Waechter was released yesterday.

The duel was fought with pistols near Berlin April 18. Dr. Polstorff had insinuated that Baron Kinderlen-Waechter had caused disagreement between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck. The editor and the Baron were sentenced Oct. 1 to imprisonment for four months.

PANIC AGAIN ABOUT CALABRIA.

Reggio and Messina Residents Suffer from New Earthquakes.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Repeated earthquakes shook Reggio and Messina to-day. The terror of the inhabitants increases. It is wet and cold throughout the districts around both cities, yet hundreds are living in the fields. Many families are destitute of shelter, and have only the clothes on their backs. Relief committees are organising rapidly, and a special relief bill is in preparation for Parliament.

Tell's Land Rejects Anarchists.

BERNE, Nov. 26.—Switzerland has surrendered to Italy the Anarchists Lezzioli and Partinotti, and has warned others who have recently come across the border.

New-York to Philadelphia in Two Hours.

By Royal Blue Line.

Train leaving New-York, station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, at 4:00 P. M., arrives in Philadelphia, Twelfth and Market Streets, at 6:00 P. M.

Other trains leave New-York for Philadelphia as follows: Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.—Adv.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

PORT ARTHUR AND PEACE

Marshal Oyama's Relation of the Great Japanese Victory.

BELIEF THAT THE WAR IS AT END

American Ministers at Pekin and Tokio Will Serve as a Medium of Communication Between the Foes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Japanese Legation at an early hour this morning received the following dispatch from Hiroshima, relative to the capture of Port Arthur on the 21st inst.:

"Marshal Oyama telegraphed that the attack on Port Arthur began on the morning of the 21st. The first division formed the right wing of the attacking column; the Twelfth Brigade, with a contingent of cavalry and artillery, was on the left wing, and the artillery in the centre. The enemy made a strong resistance to the last, but finally the first division, at 8:30 A. M., occupied the forts at the west of the parade ground, and at 2 P. M. entered the town of Port Arthur, and at 4 P. M. captured and occupied the forts of Huang-Kin-Shang. The Twelfth Brigade (left wing) at 11:30 A. M. captured and occupied the forts southeast of Palik-Luang. On the morning of Nov. 22 all of the remaining forts forming the coast defenses of Port Arthur were occupied by the Japanese forces. The Japanese loss was more than 200 killed and wounded. The captures were very great, including many large mounted cannon and quantities of ammunition, &c. The strength of the enemy is estimated to have been not less than 20,000.

It is not believed here that Mr. Dietering, the chief of the Chinese Customs Service, who left for Tokio a week ago, has been instructed to negotiate for peace between China and Japan, but that his mission is principally to learn the temper of the Japanese Foreign Office, and communicate his conclusions to Pekin.

It is said in diplomatic circles that a peace settlement will be accompanied by circumstances of more pomp and dignity than would surround the work of a simple representative of China, such as Mr. Dietering. It is pointed out that Japan may follow the precedent established by Germany in 1871, and insist that the Chinese Government shall be represented by several envoys, who will, in turn, meet an equal number of Japanese dignitaries, and conclude the peace negotiations. It is not regarded as likely that the meeting of the envoys will be held on neutral territory, but it is thought probable that Japan will insist that the Chinese representatives shall meet those of Japan in Tokio or Hiroshima.

The American Ministers at Pekin and Tokio will serve for the present as a medium of communication between the two countries, inasmuch as there is no Chinese Minister at Tokio, nor a representative of Japan at Pekin. After the two American Ministers shall have laid the proposition of China for peace before the Japanese Government, and communicated the latter's reply to China, their connection with the affair will cease. It will be their business, as the representatives of a friendly Government, merely to bring China and Japan together. This being done, the two hostile nations will conclude the matter in their own way. The representatives on the part of China, it is believed, will be chosen by the Tsung Li Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs. Prince Kung, the Emperor's uncle, is the chief of the Yamen, and may not unlikely be one of the envoys. The Japanese representatives will be selected by the Tokio Ministry.

All indications now point to a speedy termination of the war. It is believed that the negotiations for peace will be pushed rapidly forward, but meanwhile the aggressive movement of the Japanese armies will not cease until an armistice has been concluded. China, it is thought, will have no difficulty in securing funds with which to pay the war indemnity. The report which reaches here from London that an English syndicate will float their war loan at 4 per cent. is not believed to be correct. It is pointed out that if the United States, with its splendid credit, cannot borrow money at less than 3 per cent. a country so impoverished as China will not be able to secure a sale of bonds at less than 5 and probably 6 per cent.

Under the terms of China's treaties with other countries it will be difficult for her to increase her customs duties, and in this way secure the funds for the payment of the loan. It is said, however, by those who are familiar with the internal affairs of China that the surplus money will be raised mainly through an increase of the "likin" tax. This tax is levied on goods imported into the country which have paid the customs duty, but are transported to various points in the interior. It has always been regarded by foreign countries as a practical evasion of the treaty stipulation, inasmuch as the "likin" tax equals in amount the rate of duty at the Custom Houses. It is also said that the different Viceroys of the empire, who are enormously rich, and whose fortunes have been gained by "squeezing" the people, will be called upon to contribute liberally to the payment of the loan.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Rome to The Daily Graphic says: "The last news from Tokio is that as soon as China shall make her proposals for peace Japan will accept the good offices of the United States in the negotiations."

The Daily News has this dispatch from Yokohama: "It is reported that a large number of Chinese fled from Port Arthur on the night of the 21st, the Japanese assisting by opening the way of escape. Another report is that during the hottest of the fight part of the Chinese troops fled to the war ships waiting to receive them. Thereupon the Japanese are said to have cannonaded the ships and sunk two."

WEKERLE APPROVED BY EMPEROR

Francis Kossuth Yields to the Inevitable and Swears Fealty.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister of Hungary, was received by Emperor Francis Joseph to-day, and afterward had a conference with Count Kalnoky, the Imperial Premier. It is reported that the Emperor fully supports the policy of Dr. Wekerle, who will again send to the House of Magnates his projects for religious liberty.

If the House of Magnates rejects the Religious Liberty bills again, the Hungarian Cabinet probably will resign. In religious circles these bills are regarded as much more pernicious than the Civil Marriage bill.

BUDA-PESTH, Nov. 26.—Francis Kossuth has taken the oath of allegiance to the King.

Dr. Wekerle's task should be made easier by the fact that the Hungarian electors have just expressed in unmistakable manner their sentiment about the Government's Church policy. In the constituency of Zurndorf they elected August Pulsky, after a long struggle, over a powerful clerical opponent. Mr. Pulsky is Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction. In other by-elections the Liberal Party won several seats from the Clericals, and did not lose one of their own.

Francis Kossuth had applied to the Chief Burgomaster of Buda-Pesth to be received as a citizen of the town, and for his repatriation under the act of 1879, which distinguishes between repatriation and naturalization. By means of this distinction, acting on the advice of Dr. Botvos, the eminent Hungarian lawyer, Mr. Kossuth intended to avoid taking the oath of allegiance to the King and Constitution, but the clauses of the act which he quoted did not apply to Hungarians who, after losing their nationality, had become subjects of another country. They dealt only with those who had been more than ten years without registering themselves as Hungarian subjects at one of the Austro-Hungarian Consulates. He had to take the oath or remain ineligible to the Chamber.

CANADA INCENSED AT ENGLAND.

Board of Agriculture Makes Remarks About Dominion's Cattle.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Canadian residents interested in the cattle trade criticise severely the letter received by Sir John Leng from Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, and published yesterday afternoon. They say that Mr. Gardner merely exposes the weakness of his position, and they ask how Canada can watch and report cases of pleuro-pneumonia when none such can be found in the Dominion. The Board of Agriculture is well aware, they contend, that the strictest inquiries in Canada as to the Mongolian and other reported cases failed to give grounds for even suspicions. It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, is preparing a reply to Mr. Gardner.

ENGLAND INCENSED AT CANADA.

Dominion's Demanded Copyright Legislation Violates Britain's.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lord Ripon, Colonial Secretary, received to-day a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce and the allied sections known as the Society of Authors, the Copyright Association, and the Printsellers' Association.

Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, introduced the deputation and stated its business. After denying that he was hostile to Canadian interests in general, he opened in the deputation's behalf a rather hot attack on Canada's attitude to the copyright question. He might talk strongly, he said, because he felt strongly. He knew that the copyright legislation demanded by Canada violated the established principles on which the copyright law of the empire had rested hitherto. If the legislation in question should be passed, it would create a precedent the effect of which would be almost unlimited.

Mr. Underdown, Queen's Counsel, described Sir John Thompson's demands in the matter of copyright as solely an effort to advance the trade in Canadian reprints. France, as a signer of the Berne convention, to which the colonies had agreed prior to its adoption, might also complain, in view of the 2,000,000 French-speaking Canadians.

Walter Besant said:

"The question is a most serious one for authors. The American act has already borne great fruits for American authors, who have shown increased vitality and strength since they have been able to compete on fair terms with English writers. Moreover, when the new conditions become thoroughly established, the English authors will find their best audience in the United States. However, if Canada pass a separate act, the old, miserable game of cheap reprints vying with others will begin again. The American act will be torn to pieces, and piracy will be resumed. Then American authors will be compelled to fall back on the unfair conditions preceding 1891. Worse still, all the old bitterness will come back and the reprisals will be revived.

"Briefly, the question is this: Ought a country with 5,000,000 inhabitants to be allowed to wreak this mischief on the English-speaking world of 120,000,000, merely that a few of its publishers may enrich themselves by underselling the Americans?"

Mr. Clayton of a music-publishing firm, Commoner Arnold Forster, and others indorsed Mr. Besant's argument. One speaker suggested that Great Britain assist Canada by offering a short bill excluding Canadian reprints, even though not copyrighted in the Dominion, from all other parts of the empire.

Lord Ripon said he intended to discuss the matter fully with Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, at his first opportunity, but he was anxious to learn first the opinion of such bodies as he had the honor to be receiving. The desires of one of the great colonies were entitled to his most serious consideration. On the other hand, the interests represented by the deputation could not be slighted. He promised the whole subject his most careful attention.

The Daily News will indorse Mr. Besant's speech in the Colonial Office to-day, and will advise the Government to consider well the strong case presented by him.

ACCIDENTS TO FOUR VESSELS.

Poor Italy Loses a Torpedo Cruiser Near Ill-Favored Istria.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Broadmayne, Capt. Parker, from Philadelphia for Skaalevig, which arrived at Bergen Nov. 17, after having struck a reef twenty miles south of the last-named port, is badly damaged on the starboard side. She will make temporary repairs at Bergen at a cost of £500, and then proceed to her destination. It is expected that the repairs will occupy five days.

The British bark Emma Payzunt, Capt. Stewart, from Havana for Lubeck, which was picked up abandoned, and towed to Fladstrand, was found aground. She had lost her deckload, and was much strained by the heavy weather she encountered in the Atlantic. Her crew landed near Gothenburg.

The German steamer Hispania, (late Wandrahm,) Capt. Kuhn, at Hamburg from Montreal, reports that she experienced rough weather on the voyage, and occasionally made use of oil. Her decks were swept by heavy seas, and her hatches and a part of her cattle pens were broken.

HAVRE, Nov. 26.—The fire on board the French steamer Colonia, Capt. Lequeaux, at Havre from New-Orleans, appears to be confined to the fore hold. It was discovered on the 13th inst., when the steamer was seven days out. It is believed that the damage is not serious.

ROME, Nov. 26.—It is reported that the torpedo cruiser Monzambano foundered off Istria to-day. The crew is said to have been saved.

The Monzambano was built at Spezia and was launched in 1887. She was a steel vessel of 730 tons displacement, carried six six-pounder and two magazine guns, and had a speed of 20 knots.

THE EFFECT OF A TARIFF WAR.

Lyons Complains that Milan Has Become the World's Market.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Lyons Silk Weavers' Society has sent a memorial to the Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs directing their attention to the serious decline of the French silk industry. Since the Franco-Italian tariff war, they say, Milan has become the principal market of the world.

MADAGASCAR WAR BILL PASSED

The Majority Is Large and There Is Good News of an Escort.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day took a final vote on the Madagascar credits, which were carried by a vote of 377 to 143. During the debate there was a heated exchange of words between M. Raymond Poincaré, Republican, and M. Gustave Rouanet, Socialist, which resulted in the former sending seconds to M. Rouanet. But it was decided that there was not sufficient cause for a duel.

The escort with the French residents of Antananarivo, Madagascar, arrived at Najunga on Nov. 21, without having lost a man.

MASSACRE OF THE ARMENIANS.

Turkish Troops Made a Solitude and Called It Peace in Sassoun.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—These private letters received in Boston to-day from the highest authorities in such matters—but not from Armenians—confirm the incomplete reports of massacres by the Turks:

BITLIS, Sept. 26, 1894.

Troops have been massed in the region of the large plain near us. Some sickness broke out among them, which took off two or three victims every few days. It was a good excuse for establishing the quarantine around, with its income from bribes, charges, and the inevitable rise in the price of the already dear grain. I suspect that one reason for placing quarantine was to hinder the information as to what all those troops were about in that region. There seems to be little doubt that there has been repeated in the region back of Moosh what took place in 1877 in Bulgaria. The sickening details are beginning to come in. As in that case, it has been the innocent who have been the greatest sufferers. Forty-eight villages are said to have been wholly blotted out.

Oct. 3, 1894.—No letter from Harpoot this week, but things have been moving on here, and you may be interested to know how matters are. A letter received from —— of Moosh yesterday shows that indeed a virulent form of cholera is spreading in that city. From twenty-five to thirty-five deaths a day occur. Only about 10 per cent. of those seized recover, and death takes place from five to ten hours after the first symptoms appear. There seems to be coldness in the extremities, followed by heat in the same. It does not seem to touch the old or those under fifteen. It is more fatal among Moslem women than among the others. We believe that this virulent form is due in part to the stench of carnage which has taken place not far back among the mountains. As the time goes on the extent of the slaughter seems to be confirmed as greater than was first supposed. Six thousand is a low figure. It is probably nearer ten. Mr. Halward, the new Consul at Van, has gone directly there, and it is said that the other Consuls from Erzroom have also been sent to investigate. The Government tried to get the people here to sign an address to the sovereign expressing satisfaction with his rule; disclaiming sympathy with the Armenians, who have "stirred matters up", stating that the thousand slain in Talvoreeg met their just deserts and that the four outsiders captured should be summarily punished, expressing regret that it has been thought best to send Consuls to investigate, and stating that there was no need for their coming. From this document we at least get some facts that before were suppositions. It consisted of about 2,000 words, and it was expected that it would be sent by telegraph with at least 1,000 signatures. The Armenians here have not yet signed it, though in four districts similar papers have been secured properly sealed. The effect of such papers on foreigners will be much modified when they know the means used to procure them. Mr. Cole got in from Boolaneek last night, but is obliged to stay in quarantine twenty-four hours. Sword, famine, pestilence, all at once! Pity this poor country!

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31, 1894.—We have word from Bitlis that the destruction of life in Sassoun, south of Moosh, was even greater than was supposed. The brief note which has reached us says: "Twenty-seven villages annihilated in Sassoun. Six thousand men, women, and children massacred by troops and Kourds." This awful story is only just beginning to be known here, though the massacre took place early in September. The Turks have used infinite pains to prevent news leaking out, even going to the length of sending back from Trebizond many hundreds from the Moosh region who had come on this way on business. The massacre was ordered from here in the sense that some Kourds, having robbed Armenian villages of flocks, the Armenians pursued and tried to recover their property, and a fight ensued, in which a dozen Kourds were killed. The slain men were "semi-official robbers," i. e., enrolled as troops and armed as such, but not under control. The authorities there telegraphed here that Armenians had "killed some of the Sultan's troops." The Sultan at once ordered infantry and cavalry to put down the Armenian rebellion, and they did it, only, not finding any rebellion, they cleared the country so that none should occur in future.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—In a leader on the last Armenian outrages, The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"The Foreign Office needs some spriting in the matter of the Armenian massacre. Under the Berlin treaty the responsibility for the delay of the reforms in Armenia lies at our own door. The Government ought to insist upon them, or at least should tell the Sublime Porte that the harrying of the Armenians must end."

PEACE SOVEREIGN IN BRAZIL.

Senhor Salvador de Mendonca Denies Rumors of Insurrections.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, today sent the United Press the following self-explanatory letter:

"In view of the reports just published, purporting to come from Rio de Janeiro and referring to disturbances in Brazil and threatened movements against the Government, I think it opportune to state that I have just received a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he communicates to me that the new Administration finds itself strong in the support it is receiving from all the States of the Union, and is entirely able to suppress any attempts against the public order, which, fortunately, exist rather in the imagination of the enemies of Brazil and its republican institutions than in reality, as the whole country is peaceful."

Sir Julian Will Soon Return.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A letter received at the British Embassy this morning from Sir Julian Pauncefote stated that the Ambassador and his family will sail for New-York Dec. 1 from Southampton, and will probably arrive in Washington about the 7th prox.

When Rome Expects Cardinal Gibbons.

ROME, Nov. 26.—It is stated in Vatican circles that Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore is expected here in February. It is said also that he will remain in the United States until Archbishop Satolli is created a Cardinal.

Tenement House Hearing To-day.

The Tenement House Committee will hold only one public session this week. This session will be held at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the old Criminal Court House, City Hall Park.

McKinley Expected To-day.

Gov. William McKinley of Ohio is expected to arrive at the Windsor Hotel this morning from Columbus, Ohio. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, and will remain in the city for several days.

Byrnes at Work Again.

Superintendent Byrnes, who has been ill, resumed his duties at Police Headquarters yesterday.

MRS. MATILDA GERST'S FLIGHT

She Disappears, but Charles Delaney, Another of the Discretionary Pool Operators, is Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Matilda Gerst, alias Mrs. John A. Harris, alias Jennie Emerson, and alias many other names in connection with the Delaney-Packer lumber swindle and the William E. Delaney discretionary pool syndicate, is missing.

The attorneys managing the prosecutions against Delaney, Packer, and others have been greatly inconvenienced by the illness of Mrs. Gerst. They did not want to be inhuman, and refrained from placing her under arrest. Her recovery and subsequent relapse caused suspicion. Yesterday it was determined to place Mrs. Gerst under arrest this morning. In pursuance of this plan, early this morning officers, armed with the necessary warrants, went to the residence of Mrs. Gerst, in Allegheny, and demanded admittance. Mrs. Gerst could not be found, and there is not now any clue to her whereabouts. Detectives were detailed to guard the Gerst residence, and have been on duty several days and nights. How the missing woman managed to elude them is not yet known.

Charles Delaney, brother of the missing pool operator, was at Mrs. Gerst's residence, and admitted the officers. He was at once arrested. Mr. Harman, father of Mrs. Gerst, furnished bail in $3,000, and Delaney was released.

Several additional informations were made against Mrs. Gerst Saturday. There were charges lodged against her in several States.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pains, cures wind colic, diarrhea; 25c. a bot.

"Narketta," The collar. E. & W. "Odena." The cuff.

DIED.

ABBERLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, Mary Mills, widow of John Abberley, in her 85th year.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 76 South 9th St.,

GUARDSMEN ARE IN ARMS

Many Do Not Approve of McAlpin as Adjutant General.

MEN WHO ARE MORE DESIRABLE

Governor-elect Morton Declared to Have Made an Unpardonable Error in His Selection of a Military Chief.

The members of the National Guard have, perhaps, never been so much concerned over the appointment of an Adjutant General as they are at present. In years gone by, when the discipline and drill of the State force was at a low ebb, and the officers and men did much as they pleased, and when red tape, top-heavy staffs, and fuss and feathers were the rule, the military capacity of an Adjutant General was of secondary consideration. For nine years, however, the National Guard, under the administration of Major Gen. Josiah Porter as Adjutant General, has gradually advanced in military efficiency. To-day it is the finest and most fully equipped National Guard force in the Union.

The announcement that ex-Col. E. A. McAlpin had been chosen as Adjutant General on the staff of Governor-elect Morton has raised any amount of unfavorable comment among a large number of officers in the First and Second Brigades. These officers, regardless of political belief, while refusing to have their names used, were very outspoken to a representative of The New-York Times yesterday. The consensus of opinion was that Governor-elect Morton had made a blunder in not appointing an officer of undoubted ability, preferably, some officer now in the Guard, or some ex-officer of the army.

There were very few who had not hoped for the reappointment of Gen. Porter, and when McAlpin's appointment was reported it was received as a rule with astonishment and disgust.

One officer of prominence said: "I consider the appointment a genuine calamity to the National Guard. It is simply ridiculous in this age of progress. I was in hopes, so long as Porter's reappointment was deemed improbable, that Governor-elect Morton would appoint some such officer as Capt. C. F. Roe of Troop A, who is an ex-army officer, and a soldier who has our confidence and esteem."

Another officer, however, thought the appointment of ex-Col. McAlpin would prove in no way detrimental to the National Guard, as, being a liberal man, although without brilliant military record, he would try and do what was right. The National Guard was in such a high state of discipline at present that it was unlikely that a new Adjutant General could affect it, even though he should prove incompetent.

"I can tell you," said a field officer of many years' service, "that I was disappointed over the reported appointment of E. A. McAlpin, who resigned from the Seventy-first Regiment some seven years ago, and I can assure you there are many others who believe in National Guard advancement who feel the same way. Why, the Governor-elect, if he desires to maintain the efficiency of the National Guard, should select a civilian for his chief military adviser, when there are a number of competent officers of honorable service, is a mystery. It is simply going backward, and means that, in the event of active service, guardsmen and citizens may be uselessly sacrificed by an incompetent head, whose only ambition is to wear the yellow sash and silver stars of a Major General. The Governor-elect may not realize the grave responsibility involved in selecting the executive head of the National Guard, but the selection of one not a soldier of reputation is an outrage on the citizen soldiers and the people."

"Ex-Col. McAlpin," said one who served in the same regiment with him, "is simply a rich man, and a good fellow. He is incapable of exercising the important duties of Adjutant General. He served in the National Guard, to be sure, when discipline was lax. He was Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment for a little over two years, and officers acquainted with the history of the National Guard for fifteen years will readily recall the old fights and bickerings in the Seventy-first. The regiment was in very poor condition, and the Colonel was a mere figurehead."

"The Governor-elect," said one of the many critics, "has made an unpardonable error. It is unjust to ignore such officers as Gen. Porter, Cols. Appleton, Camp, Dowd, and Greene, Capt. Roe, and others. An officer of unquestioned military ability should have been selected."

There were those who believed that, as the present administration would leave the National Guard in so perfect a condition, ex-Col. McAlpin's appointment would make but little difference, as he might follow, as far as possible, the lines of Adjt. Gen. Porter.

"But he can also be a mere figurehead, and let Col. Phisterer, the Assistant Adjutant General, perform his work," was an answering comment. "It is pretty sure that Phisterer will be retained, and McAlpin could not get a better sub. Oh, yes, the guard will prosper under McAlpin."

Those seen by The New-York Times' representative included members of every organization in New-York City and some in Brooklyn, and in nearly every case they were decidedly against the appointment.

Ex-Col. McAlpin entered the National Guard as a private in Company G, Seventh Regiment, Nov. 28, 1869, and was promoted to Corporal. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment on Jan. 29, 1874; Captain, on May 13, 1875, and Major on Aug. 26, 1875. He resigned in April, 1881, but on June, 15, 1881, again entered the Seventy-first Regiment as Captain of Company A, resigning on March 15, 1882. He entered the regiment for the third time on Jan. 12, 1885, being elected Colonel. He resigned on June 30, 1887. In January, 1892, the ex-Colonel was again a candidate for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first, but was defeated by Col. Francis V. Greene, the present candidate.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Matthew Hale of Albany is at the Gilsey House.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—Gen. C. D. MacDougall of Auburn, N. Y.; Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester, and Roswell A. Parmenter of Troy are at the Holland House.

—Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan and Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, and ex-Congressman William W. Crapo of Masaschusetts are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Gen. James Barnett and ex-Congressman Amos Townsend of Ohio, and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

5:40 A. M.—292 Willis Avenue; W. P. Simms; damage, $100.

6:10 A. M.—623 Columbus Avenue; paint store; Thomas P. Finnott; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—306 East Houston Street; Joseph Shas; damage trifling.

6:18 P. M.—Grass on fire in Jerome Avenue, at the entrance to Jerome Park.

6:40 P. M.—177½ East Seventy-fifth Street; occupied by Mary Ellis; damage, $75.

8:15 P. M.—16 Clarkson Street; occupied by the Trinity estate; damage, $5.

8:40 P. M.—512 Broome Street; occupied by E. Erhig; damage, $100.

THE CELEBRATED

SOHMER

Pianos are the Best.

Warerooms: 149-155 East 14th St., New-York.

CAUTION.—The buying public will please not confound the SOHMER Piano with one of a similarly-sounding name of cheap grade. Our name spells—

S—O—H—M—E—R.

IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS

Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. A. S. Quinton Address a Large Meeting at John D. Rockefeller's Home.

The New-York City Indian Association held a very successful meeting last evening at the home of John D. Rockefeller of 4 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The entire first floor of the handsome house was crowded with interested listeners to the speeches in behalf of the red man. Even the wide staircase at the right of the hall was crowded with fashionable folk.

Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. A. S. Quinton, President of the National Indian Association, were among the speakers. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur presided.

Mr. Depew spoke at some length upon the worthy and deserving qualities of the Indian, and of the ill treatment he has received from the white men.

Mrs. Quinton spoke with much enthusiasm of the success of the work of the National Indian Association and of its plans for the future. Mrs. Quinton told several anecdotes of interest about the needy and down-trodden condition of the Indians. She mentioned some of the recent Indian massacres and showed how largely they were due to the bad influence of certain white traders over their dusky brethren.

There were songs and addresses by a Choctaw missionary, and violin selections after the addresses.

Regular meetings of the association are held on the third Monday of each month from November to May, inclusive, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. in the parlors of the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Among the many who attended last night's meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart, J. G. Belknap, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, R. B. Tisdale, Prof. and Mrs. Albert S. Bickmore, Mrs. James Brooks, Edward Brooks, Mrs. F. E. Fairchild, D. S. Pillsbury, Warner Van Norden, W. C. Brewster, Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, Mrs. Seth B. Robinson, Augustus Gaylord, William Hustace, A. E. Myers, D. S. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, and William Capen.

The officers of the New York City Indian Association, nearly all of whom were present last night, are: President—Mrs. Philip S. Taggart; Treasurer—Mrs. S. F. Hallock; Recording Secretary—Miss Letitia C. O'Neil; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Horace Greer.

Those on the Board of Managers are Mrs. B. L. Amerman, Mrs. Newton Amerman, Mrs. S. P. Avery, Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. J. G. Belknap, Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Mrs. A. S. Bickmore, Mrs. J. W. Champney, Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Mrs. F. E. Fairchild, Mrs. G. H. Farnham, Mrs. Horace Green, Miss Annie Hustace, Mrs. William Hustace, Mrs. William M. Isaacs, Mrs. A. G. Knox, Mrs. Asbury Lowrey, Mrs. C. C. McCabe, Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan, Mrs. J. F. Miller, Mrs. Alfred E. Myers, Mrs. C. P. Newbold, Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Mrs. D. S. Pillsbury, Mrs. O. M. Scripture, Miss S. A. Shepley, Miss H. M. Thompson Mrs. G. W. Van Siclen, Miss Julia Wilson, and Mrs. James Yereance.

CONTESTS OF VIRGINIA DISTRICTS

The Returning Board Refers Everything to Congress for Settlement.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The basis for contests of seats in Congress was laid to-day before the State Board of Canvassers. The board, however, being purely ministerial, could do nothing but pass upon the returns as they were received, which it did, and issued certificates to the nine Democrats and one Republican—Gen. James A. Walker.

McDonald of the First, Borlend of the Second, Southard of the Third, Thorpe of the Fourth, and Yost of the Tenth were represented before the board by counsel. In all of these districts, except the Second, the Republican contestants charged that many votes were illegally rejected. They asked the board to have these returns sent back to the local boards, and that the latter be required to show how many such votes were rejected, and for what cause.

The counsel for McDonald of the First District based his whole opposition on this point. He alleged that in that district over 4,000 votes were thrown out because it was claimed they were improperly prepared.

Col. Lamb of Norfolk, who represented Mr. Borlend, said that on the day of election he had watchers at every precinct in the district, and that flagrant frauds had been perpetrated, Col. Lamb asked permission to submit a protest to the issuance of a certificate to Tyler, the Democrat returned for that district. Col. Lamb's protest set forth these alleged facts.

STILL BELIEVES DONLON WAS KILLED

District Attorney Fitzgerald of Richmond Not Convinced by Inquest.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Nov. 26.—An autopsy was made to-day by order of Coroner Whitman on the body of Christopher Donlon, who was found last Friday night hanging to the head of a bed only four feet high in his home, in this place.

It was found that death had resulted from strangulation. Nothing was found to warrant the theory that the man had been poisoned or killed in some other way, and then hanged to avert suspicion.

The police have also made a careful investigation and are confident that Donlon took his own life.

District Attorney Fitzgerald and Undertaker Silvie are still of the opinion that it would have been impossible for the man to have hanged himself in the place where the body was found. The remains were interred this afternoon, and the inquest was begun to-night. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were brought out.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa.

A.—Miss Jane Armstrong, Miss Nan Armstrong, Miss Mary A. Adams.—B.—The Rev. W. P. Breed, Albert Baumann, R. C. Brown, James Buckley, Miss Nina Burtis, Miss Kate B. Burtis, the Rev. P. Bandini, Bruno Benedetto, F. C. Bonomi, John Baohus.—C.—H. M. R. Chrichton, Miss Annitta Campanni.—E.—J. F. Elsaner.—F.—E. R. Folger, Cav. Avv. C. Foloo. A. S. C. Forbes, Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes.—G.—Miss Anna Gamewell, Miss de Greck.—H.—Mrs. Henry Harley, Mrs. Magdalena Hazard, Master Jack Hazard.—J.—D. P. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. D. P. Johnson, Jr.—K.—Otto Kupfer.—M.—Miss E. C. Marshall, Alfred von der Muhll, A. G. Mills, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Miss Frances S. Mills, Miss Ellen S. Mills, Miss Mary C. Mills, Miss Margaret A. Means, Massimigliano Maccan, Miss Emma Maccan.—P.—Charles H. Palmer, William Peter, Jr.—R.—August Rappard, Mrs. August Rappard, William Rappard.—S.—Henry Sheafer, Miss E. L. Sheafer, Miss Alice Stoddard, Henry Stern, J. C. Seyl.—T.—Miss Mary G. Tucker.—V.—W. Van Albada.—W.—Miss Josephine E. Williams, Paul Wurz.

On the Scandia, from Hamburg.

B.—Miss Dora Bender, Otto H. Burkhardt, Mrs. Otto H. Burkhardt.—D.—George Dobson.—E.—Hans Ehrhardt.—F.—Emil Frosch, P. J. Franz, Berthold Frosch, Miss Selma Freund.—G.—Miss Bertha Gemmler.—H.—Otto Hollmann, Jesus Henriques.—K.—Paul Kunigk.—L.—Amand Leyer, Mrs. Hermine Ludwig.—M.—Max Memath, Mrs. Bertha Memath, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, John Mueller, F. C. Murray.—P.—Richard Pils, Miss Wilhelmine Pagel.—R.—Erwin Rieger.—S.—Carl Siebell.—T.—Mrs. Dr. Marie Tombo.—W.—William Wendt, Carl Winter, Mrs. Lina Winter, Carl Winter.

HIS HEART CUT IN TWO

Rosario Marcigliano Killed by His Brother Gennaro.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A CARD GAME

The Murder Committed in a Mulberry Street Beer Saloon With a Dirk Knife—Gennaro Not Yet Arrested.

Rosario Marcigliano, twenty-seven years old, was stabbed and almost instantly killed by his brother Gennaro in a beer saloon at 58 Mulberry Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Gennaro made his escape.

Rosario Marcigliano, who was a fruit dealer, lived at 49 Mott Street with his brothers, Pasquale and Gennaro, also fruit venders. Pasquale and Gennaro are married and have families. The dead man was single and boarded with Pasquale. The three brothers went to the saloon of Dominico Russo, at 58 Mulberry Street, yesterday morning and spent the day playing cards and drinking beer.

Gennaro, who had been drinking more than his brothers, became ugly about 3:30 o'clock P. M. and accused Rosario of cheating at cards. Gennaro accused Rosario of being drunk. Rosario answered back: "You are drunk. You had better go home."

Gennaro then jumped up from his chair and attacked Rosario. Pasquale interfered and tried to separate the two. The three brothers were engaged in a struggle when the bartender, Dominico Imperuso, saw them. He started to get the men out of the place, but when he reached them Rosario threw up his hands and cried out that he was stabbed.

The next instant Gennaro ran out of the saloon, and was lost in the crowd in the street. Although there were ten or fifteen men in the place, no one raised a hand to stop the murderer. It seemed that none of them knew that Rosario had been stabbed, as it was not until two or three minutes after the quarrel that Rosario staggered across the floor and fell in a heap in one corner. His brother Pasquale tore open his shirt and saw blood flowing from a wound over the heart. The cry of murder was then raised, and several men went in search of the fratricide, but he had made good his escape.

Policeman George Willett, of the Elizabeth Street station, sent for an ambulance, but before it arrived the wounded man was dead. The surgeon who examined the body said that the knife had split the dead man's heart in two. Capt. Berghold, of the Elizabeth Street station, immediately detailed several policemen to search for the murderer.

The murder was committed with a dirk knife having a blade four inches long. The knife was found lying on the floor in the saloon after the quarrel. Pasquale Marcigliano and the bartender were arrested as witnesses. Pasquale refused to tell the police any of the circumstances surrounding the murder, but the bartender related the circumstances as told above. The bartender added that the two brothers had never quarreled before, and that the murderer was the aggressor.

STABBED HIS WIFE FOUR TIMES.

Mrs. William Kogel Had Deserted Her Husband and Children.

William Kogel, a varnisher, attempted to murder his wife Lizzie yesterday afternoon at 424 East Eleventh Street. He stabbed her four times with a pocket knife, inflicting wounds that may result fatally.

Mrs. Kogel is twenty-six years old and the mother of three children. When fifteen years old she eloped from her mother's home, at 424 East Eleventh Street, with Kogel. The mother's name is Schilling, and she lives in the house where the stabbing occurred.

Kogel and his wife lived happily together until they had three children. They lived in apartments somewhere in East Fourth Street. In the same house lodged a man who is only known as "Freddy." Kogel became jealous because of "Freddy's" intimacy with his wife. Ten months ago the woman deserted her husband, home, and children, and went to live with "Freddy" at 190 Orchard Street. Kogel and his children returned to live with his mother-in-law. The latter tried to bring about a reconciliation between her daughter and Kogel, and about three months ago the woman returned to her husband. It was only for one night, however, and the next day Mrs. Kogel returned to her lover. She went to her mother's house yesterday to visit a woman on the first floor with whom she kept up acquaintance.

Kogel was in the yard at the time she entered the house, but he learned in some manner that she was up stairs. He went up to the first floor and found her alone in her friend's apartment. What followed there is known only to the injured woman and the husband, who has not been arrested.

When the woman who occupied the apartment returned from whatever errand she had been on, she found Mrs. Kogel lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from her wounds.

Mrs. Schilling was at once notified. She ran down stairs and asked her daughter what had happened.

"Oh, mamma, papa has stabbed me," was all the wounded woman could say. She had been stabbed in the neck, back, right shoulder, and hip. An ambulance was summoned and the woman removed to Bellevue, where the doctors are in doubt as to her chances for recovery.

Kogel then made his escape from the house, but last night he surrendered himself at the Fifth Street Police Station. He was accompanied by Mrs. Schilling and his wife's sister. The latter said that Mrs. Kogel had been living an immoral life. She said Mrs. Kogel had tried to cut her husband yesterday with a knife before he stabbed her.

Kogel is said to be an industrious fellow, but he has been out of work for some time.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH A CATHOLIC CHURCH

Rector Mead of Jersey City Defended Himself and Resigned.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Rev. George N. Mead, who for some years has been rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, has resigned to accept a call in Oconto, Wis. The fact that Mr. Mead and his congregation were not in harmony has long been known.

Mr. Mead is a High Churchman, and his tendencies in that direction have elicited strong condemnation, some of his parishioners even going so far as to accuse him of being so strongly tinctured with Roman Catholicism as to be little short of a Catholic priest in disguise. In his farewell sermon on Sunday evening Rector Mead defended his practice, said the word Protestant should be stricken from the prayer-book, and declared the Episcopal Church should be called "The American Catholic Church," or the "Catholic Church in the United States." He concluded with these words:

"Yes, the Episcopal Church is a Catholic Church. It is a pity that her name is not more indicative of her character."

A Free-Soil Veteran.

From The Boston Journal.

Theodore D. Weld, of anti-slavery fame, passed his ninety-first birthday at the old homestead, Fairmount Avenue, Hyde Park, Friday, Nov. 23, in a quiet but happy manner.

TIFFANY "BLUE BOOK."

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are now prepared to send the '95 Edition of their annual "Blue Book" to any address **without charge.**

This catalogue contains **no cuts or illustrations,** but a concise enumeration of all their latest products, importations and **Holiday Novelties** with the minimum and maximum prices of each.

No Advance in Prices of Diamond Jewelry.

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UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

SYMPATHIZING WITH MEADE

NAVAL OFFICERS STATIONED HERE JUSTIFY HIS COURSE.

They Think He Did Quite Right in Protesting Against Serving on the Cincinnati Inquiry Board.

The Meade-Ramsay episode continues to be the topic that is discussed with most interest by naval men in and about New-York. From a source that unquestionably is well informed, there has come a hint that the matter has not been settled yet.

"They laugh best who laugh last," said an officer yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Ramsay won the first move, but there may be others."

"I do not know," said another, "from what source or sources The New-York Times got the information that was printed in its Sunday issue concerning this trouble between the two Admirals, but wherever it came from, it was strictly accurate. The officer who is quoted as saying that Admiral Meade was absolutely right in protesting against the duty that was assigned him was absolutely right himself.

"Suppose, for instance, I was in command of a ship, and should order a Lieutenant to sweep the decks, and when the work had been performed, to report its completion to one of his juniors in rank. The officer would doubtless protest, but that would not imply that he had refused to obey the command. Neither did Admiral Meade refuse to obey—that he has never been known to do. His record shows that. Were the department to order him to attack a battle ship with a steam launch, he would do it, and without any thought of protesting.

"I, for one, applaud the stand he took in this matter. It was not the dignity of Richard Meade that he upheld—it was that which belongs to the rank of Rear Admiral that he sought to defend.

"I would like to write that down in black and white, and sign it with every letter of my name. And there are many others just now who feel as I do, and who regret that the criticism of a superior officer is an unpardonable sin."

Said another officer: "I see that The New-York Times says to-day, in its Washington dispatch, that one of the most important matters of discipline in the army and navy is respect for orders, and that element is the foundation of discipline. It adds that Rear Admiral Ramsay is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the navy. It is not likely that any one will dispute the accuracy of either statement—certainly none in the navy will.

"Your correspondent might have added, with equal truth, that Admiral Ramsay's theories of discipline are not as comprehensive as they might be. It is a question, you see, as to whose bull is gored. Would Admiral Ramsay, do you think, have meekly submitted to an order similar to the one which he caused to be issued to Admiral Meade? Outsiders may think so, but none in the navy will.

"When the only Rear Admiral afloat is given an order designed expressly to humiliate him, as most all in the navy believe, and when this is followed by an unwarranted rebuff, can such as that have any other effect except to weaken his authority over his own command? Such ideas of discipline can be found in some Oriental nations where Governments do not uphold the authority of its officers of high rank."

"This whole affair," said another officer, "is most deplorable. It tends to bring the navy into discredit with the people, who are likely to think that we who are in the service have nothing to do except to squabble among ourselves."

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Not Much Light Thrown on the Cincinnati's Accident Yesterday.

The court of inquiry which is investigating the mishap which befell the Cincinnati probably will adjourn to-day. At yesterday's session Naval Constructor Fernald testified that the object the cruiser struck apparently was a very solid one, judging from the way in which the plates had been indented.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Berry, who had been sent in charge of two tugs to make soundings in the neighborhood of Execution Rock, was called as a witness. He testified that no rock or other obstruction had been found in the locality where the Cincinnati hit against something. Other witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and then the court took a recess until to-day.

LIBEL LAW REFORM WANTED

Resolution Passed at the Session of the Republican Editors' Association.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Advisory Board of the New-York State Republican Editors' Association met here to-day. Its most important work was the discussion of the Libel law and the passage of a resolution favoring its amendment on the line of the legislation proposed at the last session of the Legislature. It was explained that the sole purpose of the reform asked was that the newspapers should have the same standing in the courts as other litigants, and that the presumption of offense and malice should be removed from the law.

The annual meeting of the association will be held in New-York City the third Thursday in January.

The board's meeting was preceded by a meeting of the New-York State Press Association, which appointed committees to arrange for a celebration of the completion of fifty years of editorial work, on Dec. 28, by Stephen H. Parker, editor of The Geneva Gazette.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Expert Testimony and Advertising Discussed by Its Members.

DR. POWELL CRITICISES GOV. FLOWER

President E. H. Grandin Thinks the Coroners' Office Should Be Abolished—The Post of Health Officer.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York held its adjourned annual meeting last night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

After the transaction of routine business, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, the retiring President, expressed gratification at the prosperous condition of the society. He said there were 118 members in 1870. There were 1,365 at the close of the first half of 1894. During the year 103 new members had been received. The names of thirty-nine women are on the rolls.

Dr. Powell said that at the beginning of his administration a resolution had been passed authorizing him to appoint a committee of five to confer with a similar committee from the Bar Association relative to legislation, which would tend to the regulation of expert testimony.

"I have not appointed the committee," said Dr. Powell, "because, when I investigated, I found that the present Governor of the State was a man of peculiar views about medicine, or that he was so influenced by somebody back of him, that he would not allow bills affecting certain things to become laws. The influence of the 'self-made man' enveloped the Governor's chair.

"Not only was the former law providing for the prosecution of unlawful practitioners removed from the statute books, but the bill which passed the Legislature to take its place was vetoed. The result is that the quacks have broken forth without any hindrance. Unlawful business is fearlessly advertised.

"I still think that we should work to secure legislation to regulate expert testimony, and for the prosecution, not only of unlicensed and incompetent practitioners, but for the control of unlawful practices by licensed physicians. I believe all physicians should be made to join a county society of the branch of medicine to which they belong. The temptation to make use of newspaper advertising and circulars is too strong to be resisted by some men. This society should make its displeasure felt."

Dr. Egbert H. Grandin, the incoming President, said that the members of the society should act in the dual characters of physicians and citizens so as to merit the approbation of their patients and of the community. He called attention to the only restriction by law of the society, that making it a misdemeanor to sign an affidavit in recognition of praise of any proprietary article.

"In future," he said, "let the manufacturers advertise their own preparations. It is the purpose of the proper committee of this society to discipline any member who hereafter breaks this by-law."

Dr. Grandin said that several reforms should be sought by the society, among them being the doing away with the antiquated and worse than useless system of Coroners. "The Legislature," he added, "should consult with medical men in planning a system to take the place of the present one. It is a question if the present law about the Presidency of the Board of Health is a wise one. The man who fills this position should have the education of a physician. The emoluments of the office should be such as to engage the highest ability.

"I think our Committee on Hygiene could with advantage to the community make bi-monthly reports on subjects of public interest, such as street cleaning or the smoke nuisance.

"It is not likely that Governor-elect Morton will consult with the society in appointing a new Health Officer of the Port, but we might select from the list of candidates a man who has won the respect of his professional brothers and give him our support."

Dr. Grandin thought that the Boards of Managers of the hospitals and other medical institutions should take measures to prevent the giving of aid to people who could afford to pay for a physician's services. The question was not the selfish interests of physicians, as it seemed to some, but of the proper expenditure of money given to these institutions for the relief of the poor.

A paper on "The Prevention and Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum" was read by Dr. Charles H. May. He said that in 1890 there were 50,411 blind persons in the United States, or 805 to every 1,000,000 inhabitants. He advocated the amendment of the present law relating to the prevention of blindness by making it obligatory on all practitioners to report any case of inflammation of the eyes of new-born children to the Board of Health, which should have inspectors to see that the child was properly cared for, and any person guilty of neglect punished. A resolution was passed authorizing the proper committee to take action in this matter.

A discussion was participated in by Drs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Herman Knapp, T. R. Pooley, W. F. Mittendorf, J. A. Andrews, Emil Gruening, and others.

After the meeting, luncheon was served.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. Thaddeus Phelps Mott.

Gen. Thaddeus Phelps Mott, a son of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, died Friday, at Toulon, France. He was sixty-three years old, and was the last survivor of Dr. Mott's sons. He was born in this city, but was fond of adventure, and traveled from country to country taking part in wars. He went to Italy in 1848, and served in the Italian Army, and afterward served as mate on various clippers. He fought in the Mexican war, and during the civil war commanded Mott's Battery. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and in 1867 was United States Minister to Costa Rica. He fought in Turkey the following year, and afterward was appointed Major General in the Egyptian Army, and member of the Council of War.

He returned to Turkey in 1875, and was in service in the wars between Turkey, Servia, and Russia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Joshua Mors Mott, only son of Assistant United States District-Attorney John O. Mott, died yesterday at Mr. Mott's residence, 67 East Seventy-seventh street, from consumption. He was twenty years old, and had been ill for three years. He was a member of the freshman class of the College of the City of New-York when he was taken with the grip and he had to give up his studies. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 5 P. M. from Mr. Mott's residence.

—James B. Taylor, oldest son of the late Moses B. Taylor of this city, died at his home, 12 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Sunday. He was fifty-eight years old, and had been engaged in the iron business for many years. He was a member of the Union League Club. He leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

—Samuel Gould, for over thirty years a leading grocer and provision merchant in Ballston, N. Y., died suddenly Sunday of neuralgia of the heart. He was eighty-two years old.

—Mrs. Mary L. Mott died at New-Hackensack Monday. In January she would have been 100 years old. She was the mother of Morgan L. Mott, a noted horseman.

—The Rev. Sherman Hoyt, Presbyterian, died at Ancram, Columbia County, Monday.

SURE THAT PITEZEL IS ALIVE

TRACED BY THE INSURANCE COMPANY TO NEW-YORK CITY.

Holmes's Lawyer Says if the Charge of Murder Is Made Pitezel Will Be Produced by the Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Developments in the Holmes insurance conspiracy were lacking to-day. Holmes issued a statement from the County Prison, declaring that no attempt had been made to keep his wife from seeing him, as has been reported. Soon after this declaration, Mrs. Holmes No. 3 visited the arch conspirator in his cell. It was reported that Holmes's bail had been fixed at $2,500, but this was denied.

Lawyer W. H. Shoemaker, who, since the retirement of Harry C. Hawkins, is the sole attorney for Holmes, stated this afternoon that he would, on behalf of his client, make a statement soon, covering every detail of the conspiracy case, and which will contain startling revelations. Lawyer Shoemaker further said: "I want it to be understood that Pitezel is a living being, and that we are at the present moment fully aware of his whereabouts and his acts. I don't care what the police and Coroner are doing toward proving that the body found in the Callowhill Street house was that of Pitezel. They are all at sea, and they are perfectly aware that they are.

"Should the case turn into a charge of murder, would you, in order to save your client, have to produce the alleged murdered man?" was asked.

"In the event of such a charge, and I deem this turn of the case more than improbable, I think that Pitezel would be produced—more than this, I know he could be brought forward to refute such a charge. I know that Pitezel is alive, and know at the same time his object in keeping under cover. It may be that I will be removed as counsel for Holmes, but in a few days the public will be enlightened by the publication of a statement which will at least explain away many of the most cloudy portions of the case."

"Is it not a fact that Pitezel has been in this city recently, and that he retains you to defend Holmes?" was asked.

"That might be true, but bear in mind I don't say it is. It might have been Pitezel who called upon me, for the description published tallies with my strange visitor. I do not now believe that the man the police are attempting to prove was murdered has been within a few miles of this city since Oct. 1. You can draw your own conclusions. Holmes has spun his little yarn to the insurance people and the police, and has acknowledged himself guilty of various crimes in various localities, but with all these, except the explicit charge of conspiracy against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, we have not to deal. The production of Pitezel in this case, as I have stated, is not a factor, and would have no weight with a jury in weighing the evidence. Of this charge Holmes stands self-accused."

The officers of the Fidelity Insurance Company are now as firm in their belief that Pitezel is alive as they were formerly that he was dead. President Fouse said to-day that Pitezel had been traced to New-York City, and that Inspector Gary of the company would go there to-morrow and endeavor to locate him. It is hoped to run Pitezel down by means of the one-hundred-dollar bills that were given him by Holmes as his share of the money obtained from the insurance company. It was thought that Pitezel may have tried to change these bills in New-York City for ones of smaller denomination, and a tour of the money brokers' offices will be made for the purpose of learning if he has been around among them.

President Fouse also says that the missing Pitezel's children are known to have been at Niagara Falls, but his reason for this belief he would not give.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 26.—Papers have been found here showing that Benjamin F. Pitezel, the noted insurance swindler, is an inventor and a property owner. The papers were taken from him when he was arrested here for trying to dispose of some forged checks to Terre Haute clothiers. One of the papers is a genuine deed for a patent known as Benjamin F. Pitezel's receptacle for granular substances. The patent is numbered 460,181, and is dated Sept. 29, 1891.

The other important paper is a warranty deed for a lot in Harvey's sub-division of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. The deed shows a consideration of $1,000, and is no doubt genuine. In his hurry to get out of town after being released on bond, Pitezel left, forgetting to call for his papers.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The mystery concerning the alleged death of Charles G. Whitney of Chicago in this place Oct. 30 is sought to be explained by two letters received by a Saratoga paper from John Byrne of Wilcox, Neb. In the first letter he wrote as a relative of Whitney inquiring for further particulars of his death than those contained in the death notice printed Nov. 2. In his second letter he writes that there "was no such man as Whitney," and that the notice was printed for "a special family purpose that has failed."

"Mrs. Charles G. Whitney" writes from "1,371 West Jackson Street, Chicago," a letter in which she states that her husband did die in Saratoga at the time mentioned; that he was a commercial traveler, and that he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, New-York City. She denies any acquaintance with Holmes and Pitezel, the insurance swindlers, but has heard of them. She concludes: "I want it kept out of the papers, and I don't care to make a statement for publication."

The fact that no dead body was sent from Saratoga to New-York, of any name, goes to substantiate the statement of Mr. Byrne that Whitney was a myth, and the arrest of H. H. Holmes has frustrated another scheme to swindle another life insurance company.

LOCAL ASSEMBLYMEN WAITING

None of the Candidates for Speaker Can Yet Claim Their Votes.

Assemblymen O'Grady of Rochester, Gerst of Buffalo, and Nixon of Jamestown were in this city yesterday. Mr. O'Grady has been spoken of as a candidate for the Speakership, Mr. Nixon has charge of the western end of Hamilton Fish's fight, and Mr. Gerst, in common with the other Republican members from Erie County, is pledging himself to no candidate.

Mr. Malby and Mr. Fish were both in the city. They are looking anxiously after the Assemblymen from New-York City.

The contest this year has unusual elements in it, because of the large number of Republicans elected in this city and Brooklyn. There are thirty-one in all, seventeen of whom are from New-York.

None of the candidates for the Speakership is making any claims on those from this city. They are said to be waiting to ascertain something as to the nature of the reform legislation they will be expected to support and the sentiments of the candidates before they commit themselves.

Mr. Malby expects to go to St. Lawrence County to spend Thanksgiving.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.

From The Washington Post.

The friends of Gen. Rosecrans may be interested in the following extract from a letter received from his son Carl, dated Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 15:

"I regret to say that the General has again been critically ill, having had another attack of dysentery, which prostrated him, in which state symptoms of apoplexy developed, which for some days threatened his life. He is now convalescent, however, and the doctor is greatly encouraged and thinks that with care he may live a long time."

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AN ACCIDENT, MR. POLLOCK SAYS

He Describes the Killing of George Basley and Dr. Whittemore on the Elevated Tracks.

W. S. Pollock of 63 Pine Street, who was one of the party with George Basley of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Dr. Francis S. Whittemore, of Sandwich, Mass., at the time the latter two were killed at the Cortlandt Street station of the elevated railroad, related yesterday the circumstances of their falling before the train.

"On Saturday afternoon," he said, "Dr. Whittemore and I went to Farrishe's chop house on William Street and lunched together. After lunch we parted, and each attended to some business, and then met again by appointment, at 71 Broadway. While I was waiting on the sidewalk for the doctor, Mr. Travers, who also knew the doctor, came along, stopped, and spoke with me. Just then Basley, for whom Travers was looking, came along, and while we three were talking, Dr. Whittemore came up and we all went to the billiard room in the Arcade Building.

"Dr. Whittemore then telephoned for Southwick, who came a few minutes later. We played billiards and drank all the afternoon. When some one suggested that we go home, Dr. Whittemore, who was living alone at the Savoy Hotel, demurred and said that he had nowhere to go. The party then broke up, and Basley and Southwick, who live in Harlem, started first, and the rest of us followed a few minutes later. I intended to go to my home in New-Jersey, but Dr. Whittemore prevailed upon me to go to dine with him at the Savoy Hotel. We walked to the Cortlandt Street station with Travers, and there found Basley and Southwick waiting for a train. They did not see

CYCLISTS READY TO RACE

The Tournament at the Madison Square Garden to Begin To-day.

FOREIGN CHAMPIONS AT PRACTICE

Zimmerman Will Be Ready to Start—The Champion Came in from Freehold Yesterday—Programme for To-day.

Hundreds of racing cyclists and their immediate followers made a lively scene in Madison Square Garden yesterday. The cracks came from all points of the compass to compete in the international tournament, and nearly all of them embraced the opportunity offered of testing the new track. This was fully completed yesterday, and when the tourney opens, at 8 o'clock this evening, everything will be in apple-pie order. The wholesale arrival of cyclists from all sections of the country is an indication that the week's programme has attracted widespread attention. "F. Ed" Spooner got in from Chicago early in the day, and reported that others were on the way from his city. Spooner says this meet will beat anything ever held under a roof.

The racing men no sooner got a peep at the new track than they wanted to ride on it. They were given this privilege, and during the entire afternoon the cracks flew around the circle like so many shuttle-cocks. The track is built on lines similar to the one used last year in the six-day race, except that it is considerably higher at the ends. To a layman it appears to be too steep, but its incline is not half as noticeable as that of the Velodrome Buffalo, in Paris. This famous path is inclined to an angle of 45 degrees. It is just twice as large as the Madison Square Garden track, being five laps to the mile.

Champion Arthur Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler, the latter in a marvelous box-coat, which touched him only on the shoulders, were among the earlier arrivals at the Garden. They took a morning train from Freehold, N. J., where they have been training, intending to accustom themselves to the new track. They put on their racing clothes after inspecting the work of the carpenters, and appeared on the track, the centre of all eyes. In and out among the men at practice they threaded their way, alternating in the lead. Once the great Zimmerman fell, just like an ordinary rider, but he was up instantly with a smile on his face. The fall was the result of his tire slipping.

The presence at the Garden of the famous "Skeeter" sets at rest the idle rumors that he will not take part in the tournament. In speaking of the reports, he said that he never had any intention of not taking part in the principal professional races. He came across the ocean with the desire to compete, and he has trained hard since his arrival to be in proper condition. "Zim" and Wheeler rode for nearly an hour, and after a rub down the king of the champions said he felt "first class."

All of the foreign champions took a spin during the late afternoon. They praised the track, and showed their appreciation of it by scooting around in meteoric style. They came in from Clifton, where they have been getting into condition. All of them looked well and their lively work was a delight to the spectators.

That wonder of the road, Lucien Lesna, the Swiss, appeared as rugged as an oak. Edwards, the English lad, said he felt as well as at any time this year. Verheyen, the German Apollo; Colombo, the Florentine boy, and Guerry, the Parisian, also had good reports to make concerning their condition.

As for the local riders, they appeared to advantage in their work. The amateur events promise to be equally as exciting as the Class B and professional races. Every club in the metropolis has its cracks entered, and the same can be said of the Brooklyn clubs and those in Jersey City and Newark. Boston is well represented, and so are Buffalo, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toledo, Springfield, and Rochester.

The large number of As and Bs entered will result in a fine competition for The New-York Times's sterling silver club trophy, which will be awarded to the organization whose members capture the largest number of prizes, either firsts, seconds, or thirds, during the tournament. This special trophy is in the form of a slab, tastefully framed in velvet plush. It will be on exhibition in the lobby of the Garden every night of the tournament.

Every one of the better known of the professionals in the original list of entries for the twenty-four-hour race accepted Manager Sheehan's proposition concerning the ten-dollar entrance fee. They agreed with Mr. Sheehan that it would result in keeping out the young racers who had never been in such a contest, and, in all likelihood, would remain in but a short time, if they started. George W. Wolfe, the clerical-looking rider from Chicago, who is well known as the "Tornado," will be among the competitors in the twenty-four-hour event. He reached town yesterday, and, among the others, took a ride on the track to accustom himself to it.

Wolfe's Chicago to New-York record is 6 days 8 hours 30 minutes. There are certain people unkind enough to say that Wolfe rode a part of the distance (he came over the midland course) on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but this, he asserts, is pure buncombe. Wolfe, by the way, does not belong to any bicycle club. He is a member, however, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Club of Chicago. He expects to be in the hunt in the long race.

Many boxes and single tickets have been sold, and the indications point to a very large attendance this evening. The races will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. The preliminary heats will be run off this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

The programme for this evening is as follows:

Class A—One-mile race for novices, one-half-mile scratch and five-mile scratch.

Class B—One mile, 2:15 class; half-mile heat race, and three-mile lap race.

Professional—One-mile scratch and five-mile scratch.

All of the famous riders will be on dress parade as a prelude to the racing, and this, it is expected, will be a sight worth seeing. The foreign stars will carry their national colors, and, of course, "Zimmy" will flaunt the Stars and Stripes, and the band will play.

The "Skeete" will make his first appearance in a professional race on this side of the pond in the one-mile scratch in that class. Of course almost everybody believes "Zim" will capture the purse of $65 in gold, which is the prize hung up for the winner. The remaining $85 is split up into three more graded purses, and for these divisions the following riders will struggle and incidentally oppose the champion: Albert Hosmer, Newark; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. J. Appel, Brooklyn; A. S. Meixell, Lewisburg, Penn.; Sidney I. Smith, Bellmore, N. Y.; C. W. Ashinger, New-York; H. C. Wheeler, East Orange, N. J.; A. T. Crooks, Buffalo; Alexander Verheyen, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany; A. C. Edwards, London, England; Luigi Colombo, Florence, Italy; Adrien Guerry, Paris, France; Lucien Lesna, Switzerland; Frank Albert, New-York; P. J. Berlo, Boston; C. E. Kluge, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

The five-mile professional event will also have the champion as a contestant. His most formidable opponent in this contest will probably be Lesna, the Swiss champion, and winner of the famous Paris-Bordeaux road race. Howard E. Raymond, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, will be the referee to-night. The other officials are announced as follows: Judges—George B. McLellan, Thomas L. Hamilton, Francis E. Prial, and William Halpin; Timers—Wendel Baker and S. W. Merrihew; Chief Scorer—Frederick Jenkens; Scorers—R. L. Jones, George C. Pennell; Clerk of Course—F. J. Wagner; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain; Umpires—C. P. Staubach and Harry Strugnell; Marshal—M. A. Heath.

Among the cracks in Class B who will probably be seen in races this evening are "Billy" Murphy of Brooklyn, Harry H. Maddox, the pride of Asbury Park; C. H. Callahan of Buffalo, Ray Macdonald, the promising young sprinter of the metropolis; "Riverside" Smith of this city, A. H. Barnett, the famous road rider of New-Jersey; I. A. Silvie of Port Richmond, S. I.; Edwin F. Miller of this city, Monte Scott, the popular rider of Plainfield, N. J., and the holder of the twenty-five mile road record, and Nat Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass.

Porter Likes Class A.

Arthur W. Porter, Boston's Class A champion, and holder of twenty-two world's records, is at the Ashland House. Porter will not ride in any of the events at the Garden, but is here with his trainer, "Billy" Corcoran, the first man who handled Zimmerman, and now Superintendent of the famous Waltham track. They will see Chairman Raymond about the decree of the Racing Board, which Porter claims unjustly put him in Class B, inasmuch that he can prove that he never received a cent for riding and worked at his trade as carpenter all the season.

NEW LINKS AT MORRISTOWN.

The Golf Club Having New Grounds Prepared for Next Season.

The Morristown Golf Club has practically closed its first season, and it has been a wonderfully successful one in every respect. In point of activity and careful application of its members to the game, the Morristown club easily ranks first among the golf clubs of New-Jersey, and it is not far behind the three or four other clubs which have been the most progressive. Next Spring will see a great change in the club links. From seven holes, the limit during the season just finished, the course will include eighteen holes, and the circuit around the links will be about 2¼ miles, more than twice as long as the present course.

The new course is being laid out now by John R. Brinley, who laid out the former one, and the new putting greens and teeing grounds are being leveled and covered with fresh sod as rapidly as circumstances will permit. At present the links cover barely twenty acres. The new additions will swell this to eighty-five acres. Part of the new grounds is a large meadow across the railroad track. A flag station will be placed near the point of crossing, so as to prevent all possible danger to the players. In this new field there will be the longest drive, which will be from 460 to 480 yards from the teeing ground to the next hole. This will be one of the longest drives in this country, and the distances between the other new holes will be worthy of any first-class golf club.

A part of the grounds beyond the punchbowl will also be used. In reaching it an old roadway and two fences will be crossed. The fences and adjoining brushwood will not be removed, but will serve as very good natural hazards. In fact, the condition of the new grounds is such that very few, if any, artificial hazards will have to be added.

It is hoped to get the new course all completed and ready for playing by the first of next May. The club members are already looking forward to some big tournaments on their new links, and the Morristown Club will at once be able to take rank with the St. Andrew's, Shinnecock, and Newport Clubs. The old course of seven holes will remain the ladies' course, although it will probably be increased by two more, in the grounds beyond the punchbowl.

The clubhouse will be closed for the Winter next Saturday. The closing festivities of the season will occur on Thanksgiving Day, when a small club tournament may be held, and a cotillion, which the younger set are talking about very enthusiastically, may be given in the afternoon.

There is some talk of using the punchbowl declivities for togoggan sliding in the Winter, provided the fall of snow is sufficient for this sport. If so, a number of toboggan parties will be given and the clubhouse will be temporarily opened on those occasions for the members.

Results at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Half mile. Minerver, 103 pounds, (Lambley,) 5 to 2, won; Austin, 104, (E. Tribe,) 6 to 1, second; Miss Morrison filly, 109, (Simms,) 2 to 1, third. Iroglen gelding, Flash, Maringo, Meteor, Boothroyd, Asia, and Pretence also ran. Time—0:49¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250. One mile. Jack Rose, 109 pounds, (Simms,) 7 to 2, won; Blue Garter, 98, (F. O'Leary,) 100 to 1, second; Tiny Tim, 107, (E. Tribe,) 15 to 1, third. Thurston, Uncle Jim, Willie McAuliffe, Bonaventure, Sam Weller, and Clarus also ran. Time—1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; purse $250. One mile. Assignee, 105 pounds, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, won; Marshall, 113, (Snedecker,) 6 to 1, second; Equity, 108, (Simms,) 11 to 20, third. Prig also ran. Time—1:42¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Six furlongs. Elberon, 104 pounds, (Lambley,) 5 to 2, won; Half Mine, 104, (E. Tribe,) 15 to 1, second; Equation, 110, (Penn,) 7 to 1, third. Ninety-seven, Major General, Galloping King, and Commodore Roughan also ran. Time—1:17¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250. Five and a half furlongs. Derfargilla, 101 pounds, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, won; Wernberg, 108, (Simms,) 2 to 5, second; Hullnut, 92, (Nacey,) 100 to 1, third. Fanway also ran. Time—1:08.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $250. Six furlongs. First Light, 105 pounds, (E. Finnegan,) 100 to 1, won; Moderocio, 105, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, second; Buckeye, 108, (Penn,) 20 to 1, third. Carnation, Enchanter, Velvet Rose, Red Top, and Cherry Blossom colt also ran, and Thyra was left at the post. Time—1:17.

SEVENTH RACE.—Match for $250 side. Five furlongs. Romping Girl, 105 pounds, (Bergen,) 9 to 5, won; Wheeloski, 110, (Doggett,) 7 to 10, last. Time—1:04.

Trainer Brien Suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The Board of Stewards of the California Jockey Club has suspended "Lucky" Baldwin's trainer, William Brien, for suspected crooked work, and is making a searching investigation of the ins and outs of the Baldwin stable. The running of Rey El Santa Anita particularly excited comment, and an investigation was commenced. Brien charged that Willis Duff, a colored stable foreman, had dosed the Baldwin horses, and Duff was suspended. Then Rey El Santa Anita came out and won a stake race in easy style. The board was not satisfied that Duff was responsible, however, and Brien's suspension was the result. Baldwin professes to have confidence in Brien, and says Duff is to blame for the crooked work.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; reception of Greenwich Wheelmen at Lexington Avenue Opera House; reception of Lafayette Wheelmen at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks, at East Williston. Meeting New-York Athletic Club Board of Governors.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.; Harlem Wheelmen's reception at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Castle Point Cyclers' reception, Quartet Hall, Hoboken.

Athletics.—Fall games of Twenty-second Regiment Association at armery, Western Boulevard, near Sixty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

Football.—Cutler vs. De La Salle, at Berkeley Oval, 2:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Football.—Brooklyn High School vs. Polytechnic Institute, at Eastern Park, afternoon; New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Pennington Seminary, at Bayonne, N. J., 3 P. M.; Orange Young Men's Christian Association vs. Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association, at Orange; Cranford Athletic Club vs. Cherry X, at Cranford; Harvard vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Lehigh vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; University of Virginia vs. University of North Carolina, at Richmond; Columbia Athletic Club vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Washington; Columbia Medical Department vs. Long Island College, at Columbia Oval.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, morning, afternoon, and evening; Liberty Wheelmen's annual road races on Merrick course; Washington Wheelmen's Fall road races; Bicycle Point races at Jamaica, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; College Wheel Club races, Broadway, Flushing; Gramercy Wheelmen's races, on Merrick course; Essex County Roadsters' races at Newark, 9:30 A. M.

Hare and Hounds.—Xavier Athletic Club run over Fort George course; New-York Athletic Club paper chase, at Travers Island.

Athletic contests at Red Bank, N. J.

Flushing Gun Club shoot.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

Cycling.—International races at Madison Square Garden, 8 P. M.

MONTAUK TEAM TRIUMPHS

Takes Two Games from the Bushwicks at Acme Hall, Brooklyn.

SPIRITED BOWLING BY THE VICTORS.

Enthusiasts Cheer Their Friends in the Only Contests Scheduled This Week in the Cyclists' Tourney.

The only two games in the Wheelmen's Bowling League scheduled for this week were rolled last evening, on the alleys at Acme Hall, Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Bushwicks and Montauks. The big braves who compose the latter team were in fine form, and added two victories to their string. The first game resulted in a score of 675 to 778 and the second, 775 to 867.

Captain "Billy" Tate of the Montauks said after the games were over that they were attended by more noise than any played this season. Noise is a popular feature of wheelmen's bowling games. The "rooters" of both teams were present in full force in their war paint and feathers, and each carried a large fish horn. The din made through the agency of the tin instruments was something extraordinary, but it did not "rattle" any of the players.

The noise had a contrary effect upon the Montauks. They did not mind it in the least, doing their best work, while their followers made the most din. After it was all over Capt. Tate rallied his men about him and together they gave the famous Montauk cheer.

The Bushwick team put up one of the weakest games of the season against the Montauks. Their team was made up of Capt. Terry, G. Hellawell, Morgan, Urquhardt, and J. Hellawell. G. Hellawell got high score for his team in the opening game. It was 154. In the second Capt. Terry took the honors for his side with 176 points.

Conrad, Van Siclen, Darby, Frost, and Schenck comprised the victorious Montauk team. Schenck got a score of 202 in the second contest. The Montauk's team average in the second game was 172 1-5. No other games will be played this week, owing to the bicycle tournament at Madison Square Garden. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	2	8	5	141
G. Hellowell	5	2	5	154
Morgan	1	3	6	131
Urquhardt	2	1	7	120
J. Hellowell	1	3	6	129
Total	9	12	29	675

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	4	5	1	184
Van Siclen	1	5	4	148
Darby	4	2	4	174
Frost	1	2	7	119
Schenck	3	1	6	153
Total	13	15	22	778

FRAMES.

Bushwick.. .47 114 195 265 354 436 502 564 619 675
Montauk 82 148 215 286 354 428 504 590 679 778

Average—Bushwick, 135; Montauk, 155 3-5. Scorers—W. C. Carson and William H. Faust. Umpire—Eugene Scheffler. Captains—Terry and Tate.

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Terry	2	6	2	176
G. Hellowell	1	6	3	163
Morgan	1	3	6	130
Fitch	0	7	3	139
J. Hellowell	2	6	2	167
Total	6	28	16	775

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	1	6	3	152
Van Siclen	4	5	1	194
Darby	2	5	3	157
Frost	2	6	2	162
Schenck	3	6	1	202
Total	12	28	10	867

FRAMES.

Bushwick ...83 158 232 304 381 464 528 602 681 775
Montauk ...105 191 282 366 454 543 600 695 780 867

Average—Bushwick, 155; Montauk, 172 1-5. Scorers—W. C. Carson and William H. Faust. Umpire—Eugene Scheffler. Captains—Terry and Tate.

YALE'S TEAM AT PRACTICE.

The Faculty Will Not Interfere with the Princeton Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26.—The most interesting man to the Yale 'Varsity eleven to-day was President Dwight, because it had been rumored around the campus that he had called, or was about to call, a special meeting of the Faculty to take action with reference to stopping Yale from playing with the Princeton team next Saturday in New-York, the belief among many of the students being that President Dwight and others of the Faculty had soured on football on account of the slugging and brutality of Saturday's Harvard-Yale contest.

It was well known that many of the Faculty had expressed unfavorable comments about last Saturday's game, and there was a fear among the football enthusiasts that the Faculty would, in some way or other, interfere with the Yale-Princeton contest.

President Dwight was asked to-day if there was any truth in the report that the Faculty was to meet to discuss football, and he replied that he had not heard anything about such a meeting. Dean Henry P. Dwight, who was approached on the subject, said he did not know of any reason why the Princeton-Yale game should not be played. With reference to whether any action would be taken by the Faculty, he declined to make any statement. Prof. Wright hinted that the present season would be regarded by the Yale Faculty as a test of the continuance of football at Yale University. One of the Yale professors, who has followed football for many years and takes great delight in the sport, declared that after the rough exhibition of Saturday's game, he had lost all interest in football. He attributed much of the rough work to the style of interference adopted by the Harvard men, that of holding the elbows high in the air and striking out vigorously with the corners of the elbows.

Judging from the expressions of some of Yale's Faculty, the game as played Saturday is not one fit for the young gentlemen of Yale. A decision on this point will very likely be made after the Princeton-Yale game. Those members of the Faculty who were seen to-day expressed the opinion that it was too bad that there is a foundation for accusing Yale and Harvard of rough playing. They are afraid that the impression gained by the public after Saturday's game is one very much unfavorable to football.

All the Yale men who played in the Saturday game are in good condition, and show very little signs of the rough battle at Springfield, except Jerrems and Butterworth. "Josh" Hartwell, the medical adviser of the Yale eleven, and who has been one of the coachers for several weeks past, stated to-day that the team as a whole is in much better condition than it was after last year's battle with Harvard, and that very likely the same men will line up against Princeton.

It was generally supposed that Jerrems, Butterworth, and Murphy, after the severe injuries received in Springfield, would not be able to meet Princeton. But they are recovering rapidly. Murphy was at the field this afternoon in the light practice in which the team indulged. Jerrems and Butterworth did not appear. Capt. Hinkey said that Butterworth and Murphy would certainly play in the Princeton game. It is doubtful about Jerrems playing. Capt. Armstrong of the Yale crew will take Jerrems's place if the latter finds he is not strong enough to play.

PRINCETON STILL IMPROVING.

A Sharp Practice Game Played by the Eleven Yesterday.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Football practice was directed to-day by M. V. Bergen, '92, and Parke H. Davies, '93, besides the regular coaches, Philip King and J. B. Fine. The play of the university eleven was very agressive, and resulted in five touch-downs against the second eleven. Capt. Trenchard accurately kicked all the goals.

The general work of the team is steadied very much by the masterly manner in which Ward officiates at quarter back. He was never thought of as a candidate for this position till after the Pennsylvania game, and is consequently very new at the position. He has developed rapidly, and to-day his work was almost faultless. The chances of Bannard playing full back are now greatly increased by the injury which to-day rendered Cochran unable to continue playing. It is not thought that he can recover in time to take part in the match with Yale, as his side is seriously bruised.

Holly was in his position again, and played a good game. Bannard's kicking was quick and accurate, but Cochran will be missed greatly in the defensive tactics of the eleven. Rosengarten played at half back by Armstrong's side, and did good work both on advancing the ball and in tackling. There is little doubt that Armstrong and Rosengarten will be the aspirants finally chosen to carry the ball toward Yale's goal line. Smith played a strong game at end. It is thought here that, free from further misfortune, Princeton can put up a strong game against Yale.

Football on Thanksgiving Day.

Owing to the fact that there will not be a game of football in this vicinity on Thanksgiving Day between the large colleges, the New-Jersey Athletic Club is making every endeavor to have the game to be played on its grounds on Thursday next between Pennington Seminary and the New-Jersey Athletic Club a celebrated affair. The New-Jersey Athletic Club is playing very fast ball, and the team has been greatly strengthened, as the game last Saturday with the Institute Athletic Club of Newark clearly shows, when the Institutes were unable to score. The game on Thanksgiving Day will be called at 3 P. M. The Palma Club, the Jersey Club, the Catholic Club, and other prominent organizations of Jersey City have had large blocks of seats reserved for them, and Bayonne will certainly present a lively appearance on Thanksgiving Day.

Dartmouth's Team Off for Chicago.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 26.—The Dartmouth football team left this noon for Chicago, where they will play the Chicago Athletic Club on Thanksgiving Day. Dartmouth's line-up will be the same as in the game with Brown at Springfield, with Dodge, Wilson, and Kelly as substitutes.

Hickey Captain of Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 26.—Charles Avery Hickey, '96, of Auburn, N. Y., was unanimously elected Captain of the Williams College football team this afternoon for the season of 1895. Hickey first played on the team last year, but at once became a star half back. He is cool and careful.

WHIST CLUBS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Several New Ones Being Formed to Join the League.

The New-Jersey Whist League has already made its influence felt, and several new whist clubs have recently sprung up in different localities. As the league has had two meetings in its tournament series, no new clubs can be admitted until the present contest is finished, which will not be until Spring, but next season it is more than likely that the six clubs now composing the league will be considerably increased. One of the most progressive of the newly-organized clubs is the Orange Whist Club, and one has just been formed at Long Branch. They have both applied for membership in the league, but at present can not be admitted.

The Montclair Club is the leader in the tournament at present. It has won both the games played, all the other clubs having been defeated once or twice. At the meeting last week the Montclairs beat the Elizabeth players by 20 points, the score standing 751 to 731. The Montclair team, which contains some strong players, consists of Messrs. Piper and Fennessy, Reid and Mulford, and Kloman and Van Vleet. The Elizabeth men are McConnell and Thomas, Darrach and Kellogg, and W. Tolor and H. Toler. At this last meeting the Park Club of Plainfield beat the New-Jersey Athletic Club by 50 points, the total score being 806 to 755, and the Newark Club beat the Fanwood Club by 22 points, the score being 778 to 750.

The teams of these clubs are as follows: Plainfield—Townsend and McCutchen, Drayton and Leonard, and Rogers and Howell; New-Jersey Athletic Club—Leonard and Grant, J. Newman and Dumel, and Fuller and Hatfield; Newark Club—McKensie and Lewis, Obig and Eagles, and Reynolds and Smith; Fanwood—Kleb and Bates, F. Queran and McCarthy, and Briggs and J. W. Queran. The next tournament play will be next week.

Prize Fighting Managers Indicted.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 26.—The Madison County Grand Jury has returned indictments against a number of St. Louis sports and many of those interested in the Madison Athletic Club. They are charged with being connected with the proposed Tracey-Needham fight, which was prevented by the raid of that institution by Sheriff Hotz and his posse. They are also charged with being parties to or spectators of the two bouts which took place before the Madison Athletic Club. Business men are among those indicted.

Boxing at Coney Island.

There was a boxing tournament at the Seaside Athletic Club, at Coney Island, last night. The first bout was between "Maxey" Hough and Eugene Garcia, at 112 pounds. The lads sparred for six rounds, and the referee declared it a draw. The next bout was to be an eight-round contest between "Billy" Vernon and "Bobby" Dobbs. In the fourth round Inspector McKelvey stopped the fight, but then he permitted it to go on, and Vernon knocked Dobbs out. The final bout was between "Billy" Plimmer and "Charlie" Kelly. It was to be a twenty-round contest. Plimmer easily outclassed Kelly, and in the third round the police stopped the fight. The referee awarded the fight to Plimmer.

Dunraven and Watson Agree.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—Mr. G. L. Watson, the designer, authorizes the correspondent of the United Press to deny the statement that he and Lord Dunraven have differed in regard to the model of the new yacht which it is proposed to build to contest for the America's Cup.

Carnival of Gaelic Sports.

There will be a grand carnival of Irish sports at Ridgewood on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Gaelic Athletic Association of America. Among the attractions will be a football game between the Gaelics and Emmets, and a hurling contest between the Meaghers and Mitchells. Then there will be running, jumping, and weight throwing. Dancing will follow. Next Sunday's championship football game at Ridgewood will be between the Kickhams and Shamrocks, two of the strongest Gaelic teams in America.

Gov. Lewelling May Go to Texas.

From The Galveston (Texas) News, Nov. 22.

Gov. Lewelling of Kansas and Gov. Hogg of Texas met in Dallas yesterday and spent an hour in conversation. Gov. Lewelling said that they did not have much to say about politics and that his visit is purely a business one. In the course of the day he visited the commission houses, and it was learned that he may go into business in Dallas after the expiration of his official term. To a News reporter he stated that the Populists are destined to become more of a factor in politics than ever, though perhaps not under the name of Populists. He added that they are after results, and do not care about names. This would seem to give color to a report in circulation that the People's Party is preparing to change its name for one that will carry more weight with the labor and industrial organizations that are going into politics.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

New-Lowell, Ont., Nov. 26.—The dwelling house of James Scott, at Sunnydale Township was destroyed by fire this morning. Two children, aged four and two years, were burned to death, and the father was badly burned while attempting to rescue them.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 26.—The station of the St. Paul Road at Cashton was broken open last night, the burglar getting a small sum of money belonging to the St. Paul Company and $1,200 belonging to the United States Express Company.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 26.—The habeas corpus case against Joseph E. Thwing, the Minneapolis real estate man wanted in New-Jersey for the alleged embezzlement of $8,000, was dismissed to-day.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 26.—Owing to the spread of diphtheria throughout the city, the Board of Health has ordered the closing of every public school in the city until the epidemic shall abate.

Bethlehem, Nov. 26.—Sixty-seven tons of tubing, jackets, and hooks were shipped from the ordnance works here to the Washington Navy Yard to-day for twelve-inch guns.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, conditions favorable for rain, warmer, high southwest winds.

NEW-ENGLAND, conditions favorable for rain, warmer, high southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, conditions favorable for rain, warmer, southwest winds, high on the coast. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, warmer, southwest winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except possibly showers on the coast, warmer in northern portion, east winds. TENNESSEE, partly cloudy, colder in central and western portions, northwest winds. KENTUCKY, partly cloudy, colder, northwest winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, colder Tuesday night, west winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, will probably be quickly followed by fair weather, cooler Tuesday evening, winds shifting to northwest.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, colder in western portion Tuesday evening, high west to northwest winds. OHIO, fair, preceded by rain or snow in northern portion, colder, high west to northwest winds. INDIANA, fair, much colder, northwest winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, much colder, northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow flurries, followed by fair, much colder, northwest winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, and MISSOURI, generally fair, much colder, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, cold, north winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, colder, northwest winds. COLORADO and MONTANA, fair, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, much colder, northwest winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, south winds, becoming variable. ALABAMA, fair, south, shifting to westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in northwest portion, winds shifting to westerly. LOUISIANA, fair, followed by cloudy, winds shifting to westerly. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, south to west winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, cooler, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, cooler, northwest winds.

The storm central Sunday evening north of Eastern Montana has moved eastward over Lake Superior, increasing in energy and attended by southerly, shifting to westerly gales over the great lakes. The barometer is low on the North Pacific coast. An area of high barometer has moved from the lake region to the south Atlantic coast. An area of high barometer, attended by a cold wave has overspread the northeast Rocky Mountain slope. Generally fair weather has prevailed, except in the eastern and northern lake regions, where snow flurries are reported, and on the North Pacific coast, where rain has fallen. The temperature has fallen in New-England, and has risen decidedly in the central valleys and lake region. Increasing cloudiness and rain, with rising temperature, is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the lake regions and central valleys the weather will be generally fair and colder. Signals are displayed at all lake stations, and on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

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Teachers.

GERMAN HANOVERIAN, FORMER teacher of three best local schools; conversational classes; children and adults; also, private lessons; highest references; moderate terms. FRAULEIN HISCHE, 41 West 64th St.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER wishes a few more pupils; terms reasonable. PARIS, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE. Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

Public Notices.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Commissioners, appointed and acting pursuant to the provisions of chapters 487 of the Laws of 1885, 573 of the Laws of 1888, and 249 of the Laws of 1890, that all persons and corporations having any claim or claims against the said Commissioners, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for or on account of the construction of the bridge provided for in Chapter 487 of the Laws of 1885, and known as "Washington Bridge," or for any act, deed, or thing connected with the performance of any duty conferred upon the said Commissioners, or done or performed or omitted to be done or performed by them or under their direction, to present such claims in writing to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the office of the Commissioner, No. 45 Broadway, New-York City.

This notice is given pursuant to Section 4 of Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1890, whereby, after directing the publication of said notice, it is provided that no action shall be commenced nor proceeding taken against the said Commissioners, or any of them, or against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, upon any claim which shall not have been so presented to the said Commissioners for examination and adjustment on or before the day and at the place designated for that purpose in and by said notice.

JACOB LORILLARD, VERNON H. BROWN, DAVID JAMES KING, } Harlem River Bridge Commissioners

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OFFICE OF THE CITY RECORD, No. 2 CITY Hall, New-York, Nov. 19th, 1894.

TO BOOKBINDERS AND STATIONERS:

Your attention is hereby called to the fact that bids to supply the departments of the Government of the City of New-York and the courts with blank books, dockets, libers, binding covers, binding, &c., will be received in the office of the City Record until Tuesday, the fourth day of December, at 12 M., at or about which time they will be opened in the presence of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works in the office of the Mayor. For further information the detailed proposal for bids, now publishing in the official Journal of the City of New-York, known as The City Record, should be consulted, and also the estimate and contract forms to be had in this office. By order of the Mayor, Counsel to the Corporation, and Commissioner of Public Works. (Signed) W. J. K. KENNY, Supervisor of The City Record.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ East Main St., Richmond, Va., Oct. 31, 1894.—Sealed proposals for deepening and widening channel of James River, Va., and for revetment of dykes and wing dams will be received here until noon Nov. 30, 1894, and then opened. For information apply to Mr. H. D. Whitcomb, at above office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Col. Eng'rs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Nov. 16, 1894.—Sealed proposals for repairing U. S. Engineer Dredge "Hell Gate" will be received here until 12 M., Dec. 29, 1894, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Co., Engrs.

Medical.

MISS AUGUSTA BECKER, PROFESSIONAL masseuse, 132 West 90th St., returned from Europe. Treatment of MASSAGE for ladies and children.

Boarders Wanted.

TIM

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

They Celebrate the Evacuation of New-York by the British.

MANY GUESTS AT DINNER WITH THEM

Regrets from Governor-elect Morton and J. W. Goff—Speeches by S. T. Viele, H. L. Carson, and Others.

The anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops, and the entry into this city of the victorious Continental Army, with Gen. George Washington at its head, was celebrated by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New-York by a banquet at Delmonico's last night. More than 200 members and guests of the society were present.

The banquet hall was decorated with Colonial flags, and immediately back of the President's seat was suspended the beautiful buff and blue banner of the society.

President Frederick S. Tallmadge was absent because of the serious illness of Mrs. Tallmadge, and Gen. William Gaston Hamilton presided in his place and acted as toastmaster. Seated at the President's table were Sheldon T. Viele of Buffalo, Hampton Lawrence Carson of the Pennsylvania Society, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the society; Gen. Frederick J. de Peyster, President of the Society of Colonial Wars; Gen. Joshua M. Varian, and Col. W. H. Row, Jr., of Gov. Flower's staff; James G. Graham of Newburg, Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon, Matthew Hale of Albany, Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Mgr. Seton, Gen. Asa Bird Gardiner, and ex-Senator Warner Miller.

Among others present were ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Jr., Major Thomas E. Sloan of the Old Guard, Robert L. Belknap, James A. Benedict, Frederic H. Betts, Fred H. Brooks, William Bunker, Lawrence W. Bickley, George De Forest Barton, Frederick Clarkson, Banyer Clarkson, Walter T. Hatch, John Lawrence, Robert Olyphant, Bradish Johnson, Chester Griswold, Thomas E. V. Smith, Arthur M. Hatch, Charles Isham, George H. Coutts, Ira Davenport, Charles W. Dayton, William C. Fargo, Delancey Floyd-Jones, George R. Gibson, Frederick A. Guild, Henry Hall, Francis L. V. Hoppin, Andrew Hamersley, Jr., Dr. John C. Jay, Robert Jaffray, Jr., Landreth H. King, James B. Metcalfe, George W. Olney, Albert R. Parsons, Phenix Remsen, James F. Ruggles, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, L. Bayard Smith, A. T. Onderdonk, Edward Trenchard, Robert Thorne, Henry Stanton, Paul G. Thebaud, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, James M. Varnum, Peter Wyckoff, Charles H. Woodruff, John H. Washburn, Jesse C. Woodhull, Samuel H. Valentine, James H. Spafford, John G. Marshall, Nathaniel A. Prentice, Talbot Olyphant, Col. Frank C. Loveland, Williston B. Lockwood, Clarence M. Hyde, Frederick J. Huntington, Harrison E. Gawtry, Francis E. Fitch, Henry N. Downs, Reese Carpenter, Jacob G. Estey, Julius J. Estey, Remsen Coles, George Wilson, William Kelby, Major Paul R. Brown, James A. Benedict, Samuel P. Avery, Jr., Henry M. Brookfield, William A. Cable, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry W. Le Roy, Frank B. Hurd, John B. Holland, E. Fellows Jenkins, and William S. Lyon.

The dinner having been disposed of, Gen. Hamilton read letters of regret which had been received from Gov. Flower, Governor-elect Morton, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; John W. Goff, and Thomas C. Platt. Governor-elect Morton wrote:

I thank the association most cordially for the compliment paid me, but I am regretfully compelled to decline, owing to the great pressure of public business which has devolved upon me as the result of the election.

Recorder-elect Goff said in his letter:

There is no organization in America that commands more my reverence than the Sons of the Revolution. I myself am a descendant of a revolutionist. I have a fraternal—nay, more, an affectionate—feeling for the descendants of the great men who made the American Revolution victorious.

Gen. Hamilton read a paper giving the history of the events immediately preceding the evacuation of New-York, and described in glowing terms the triumphal entry of Washington into this city.

The first toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Sheldon T. Viele of Buffalo.

"The Day We Celebrate" was responded to by Hampton Lawrence Carson of the Pennsylvania society, who, in the course of his speech, read a letter written by Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania to Gov. Clinton of New-York, conveying to him the first official notification of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the colonies. The original letter is in possession of Mr. Carson.

"Westchester in 1776" was responded to by Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon. Gen. Frederic J. de Peyster spoke to the toast of "Alexander Hamilton." "The Constitution of the United States" was responded to by Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

"Clinton and New Windsor" was responded to by James G. Graham of Newburg, and "Saratoga" by Matthew Hale of Albany.

The society will hold a meeting at Fraunces's Tavern, Pearl and Broad Streets, at 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon to elect officers and a Board of Managers.

Dinner to Lieut. W. L. Flanagan.

A military dinner was given last night in honor of Lieut. W. L. Flanagan of the Second Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Sixty-sixth Street and the Boulevard.

Among the guests were Major Gen. Josiah Porter, Gen. J. M. Varian, Col. T. E. Sloan, Capt. J. W. Dillenback, Commander of Light Battery K, First United States Artillery; Lieuts. David Price, W. J. Snow, and R. H. Patterson, First United States Artillery; Capt. D. Wilson, Commander of the Second Battery; Lieut. G. E. Pasco of the Second Battery, P. V. Stocky, and Oscar von Bernuth.

Election of Press Club Officers.

At the annual election of the New-York Press Club yesterday the following officers were elected: President—Joseph Howard, Jr.; Vice Presidents—Charles J. Smith; George Bartholomew, and Murat Halstead; Treasurer—Walter O. Eschwege; Financial Secretary—George F. Lyon; Recording Secretary—Caleb H. Redfern; Corresponding Secretary—Jackson Tinker; Librarian—John R. Stephenson; Trustees—Arthur L. Mackaye, William A. Deering, J. I. C. Clarke, Dr. John Friedrich, Thomas D. Beall, A. Frank Richardson, John N. Brockway, William Steele Grey, and Jean I. Charlouis.

Twenty-five Dollars for Bravery.

The New-York Life-Saving Benevolent Association yesterday presented to James T. Reithel, a ticket agent at Liberty Island, a purse of $25 for his heroism in saving from drowning Raphael Oppidor. Maurice Murphy made the presentation speech.

His Is Religious Insanity.

William Cummerford, thirty years old, of Rosebank, S. I., was found at noon yesterday praying loudly at Barclay and Church Streets. He was sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue.

Norway's Great Court Liberal.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 26.—The Storthing is completed. It contains fifty-nine members of the Left and fifty-five of the Right.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HIS UNCLE DID NOT MEET HIM

Little Willie Hofslss Makes a Fruitless Journey from Boston in Search of His New-York Relatives.

Willie Hofslss, twelve years old, of Boston, was committed to the care of the Gerry Society, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, until his relatives in this city can be found.

The lad was taken to the court by an agent of the society. He said he had come to the city to live with his uncle at 76 Willett Street until his father, who is ill with rheumatism in the Boston County Hospital, could get well.

He arrived on the Fall River steamer Puritan yesterday morning. His uncle, who had promised to meet him, was not at the pier. So he asked a policeman how to get to Willett Street. Then he set out to find his uncle. At the Willett Street address no one had ever heard of Jacob Hofslss, the uncle.

Willie then set out for Brooklyn, where he had heard there was a Willett Street. At the Twenty-third Street Ferry he was told there was no Willett Street in Brooklyn. He again had recourse to a policeman, who took him to the rooms of the Gerry Society.

Willie, who is a lad of considerable intelligence, and speaks remarkably good English, said in court: "I lived with my father and mother at 742 Sixth Street, South Boston. Father has been ill with rheumatism since last August, and had to go to the hospital because he could not work. Mother and I got along all right for a while, but when the money began to run out mother got worried and wrote to Uncle Jacob and asked him if he could take care of me until father got better. Mother had to go out to work, and I had to leave school to take care of the house.

"I kept the place clean and did what I could to help, but I'm a boy, you see, and couldn't do much. Then mother decided I had better come to New York to uncle. She wrote to him, and he answered and told her to telegraph him when to meet me. Then I got on the Fall River boat. We didn't get in until late yesterday. I asked the Captain of the boat what the matter was, and he said there was something wrong with the wheel, and I guess he ought to know.

"When I went to the house the people said they had never heard of my uncle, but that can't be true, because we have always sent our letters there and got answers from him. I always asked policemen when I wanted to know anything at home, and in Boston they always know. I think the New-York policemen are very intelligent, too, and they have been very kind to me.

"My father works at making cigar boxes, and of course can do nothing while he is sick. My uncle is in the same business. Father expects to get out of the hospital inside of three or four months. He has acute inflammatory rheumatism and suffers greatly."

Willie says that he likes New-York pretty well, "but, you know, it isn't Boston."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Alexander Comstock In Court.—Alexander Comstock, manager and proprietor of Comstock's Minstrels, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, brought by G. C. Brotherton of Philadelphia. Mr. Brotherton says that on Oct. 12 he sent Comstock $100 to enable him to make up the sum of $250, which he required to pay for a theatrical license. The money was advanced on condition that Brotherton was to receive it from the box office whenever he demanded it. He made three demands for his $100 without success, and then secured the summons for Comstock to appear in court. Comstock, in his defense, said that the loan was a voluntary one, and was to be repaid whenever he could raise the money. Justice Ryan adjourned the case for further hearing.

—Tribute to Rosina Vokes.—Cecil Clay, husband of the late Rosina Vokes, has had published for private circulation a beautiful souvenir of the charming actress, a few copies of which have been sent to friends and admirers of Miss Vokes in this city. It is an elegantly-bound little volume, containing artistic pictures of the actress in her characters in "The Circus Rider," "A Pantomime Rehearsal," and all her most popular plays, accompanied by letter-press reproducing some of the most appreciative of the criticisms passed on her stage work and private life in this country. The book is a very beautiful tribute from Mr. Clay to his dead wife, and will be treasured no less as a work of art than as a souvenir of Miss Vokes by all who have been fortunate enough to receive a copy.

—The Coghlan Company Here.—Rose Coghlan and her company, with Manager John T. Sullivan, arrived here from Cincinnati yesterday, and notwithstanding the fatigues incidental to a long journey, began rehearsals in the afternoon of "To Nemesis," in which they will open their season at the Star next Monday night. The production of Mrs. Pacheco's new play, which Miss Coghlan regards as a very strong work, will be an elaborate one in every respect. The new scenery has been in course of preparation for several weeks, and Miss Coghlan has some new gowns which are calculated to delight the female eye.

—Souvenir Night at Hoyt's.—The souvenir presented by Manager Charles H. Hoyt last night to the patrons of "A Milk-White Flag," on the occasion of its fiftieth performance, has the merit of being useful to man or woman, as well as of being ornamental. It consists of a lizardskin pocketbook, prettily mounted in silver, and containing compartments for bills, cards, postage stamps, and coin. The specialty features of this play have been greatly improved since its first production, and Manager Hoyt thinks he will have no occasion to change his programme during the present season.

—To See "The Masqueraders."—George Day, the personal and literary representative of Henry Arthur Jones, and who has himself written a number of plays, arrived here from London Saturday. He has come to witness the first American production of "The Masqueraders," at the Empire Theatre, next Monday night, and make certain suggestions for the final rehearsals in behalf of Mr. Jones, the author, who has abandoned his original intention of coming to America himself.

—"Gismonda" in England.—M. L. Mayer, a well-known English producer of plays, has secured from Sardou the right to present his latest play, "Gismonda," in England and the British colonies, including Australia. Sarah Bernhardt controls the French and Fanny Davenport the American rights to the play, which will be presented in London soon after its production in this city. It has proved a great success with Bernhardt in Paris.

—The Kendals Coming East.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have reached Omaha on their return trip East from the Pacific coast. In spite of the unfavorable reception of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in San Francisco the business done by the Kendals on the Pacific slope was excellent.

—"A Woman's Silence."—Miss Marbury, the American agent of Victorien Sardou, has received a cablegram from the French playwright stating that his play, "A Woman's Silence," now running at the Lyceum Theatre here, will have its first production in Paris in the Spring.

—Mrs. Le Moyne's Readings.—Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne has arranged to give a series of five readings at the Lyceum Theatre, beginning in January. The patrons of the Lyceum expect these readings every season as much as they expect the plays of the Lyceum company.

Universalist Club Meets.

The New-York Universalist Club had a dinner at Clark's, West Twenty-third Street, last evening. The Rev. J. M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass., read a paper. Among others present were the Rev. C. H. Eaton, the Rev. E. C. Bolles, the Rev. J. Coleman Adams of Brooklyn, the Rev. J. Pettinger of Brooklyn, and the Rev. R. H. Pullman of Baltimore, Md.

MASONIC NIGHT AT THE FAIR.

Members of the Twenty-Third Regiment Entertain the Fraternity—Old Guard Visitors To-day.

There was another big crowd at the fair of the Twenty-third Regiment, in their new armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, and the greater number of the fine body of men who were on the floor were members of the Masonic fraternity, enjoying the night set apart for them and designated "Masonic night."

The members of the fraternity, their wives and daughters, were delighted with the fair. Col. Alexis C. Smith, and the members of the field and staff, were kept busy entertaining their Masonic friends, but the Twenty-third Regiment has a way of making everybody feel at home as soon as he passes the great entrance.

Interesting features of the fair last night were the cadets of the Bedford Academy, in charge of Dr. A. Henri Hart, Commandant. They looked natty in their white trousers, gray coats, and caps, and the boys of the Twenty-third gave them a royal reception, as they belong to the only military school in Brooklyn.

There was, as usual, considerable rivalry in the way of voting in the various contests, the most important one last night being the Masonic-emblem contest, for which there were many entries.

The flower booth last evening was in charge of Mrs. Alexis C. Smith and Mrs. William E. Spencer, assisted by Mrs. George E. Fahys, Miss Callie Chapman, Miss Addie De Witt, Miss Florence Marvin, Miss Sadie Freeman, Miss Lina Jarvie, Miss Annie Kimball, the Misses Dickerson, Miss Luilla Gimbernat, Miss Louisa Shannon, Miss Lilian Swan, Miss Florence Guerlin, Miss Jennie Everdell.

Company A had its booth cared for last night by Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. George Colt, Mrs. Edward J. Dougherty, Mrs. Edwin Packard, Mrs. George H. Southard, Mrs. P. Howard Worth, assisted by Miss Manning, Miss Maud Bussing, Miss Helen J. Coit, Miss Moran, Miss Shaw, Miss Maplesden, and Miss Dougherty.

In charge of Company B booth was Mrs. Theodore F. Ogg, who was assisted by the Misses Herring, Cox, Henderson, L. Abrams, M. Hennessey, Briggs, S. Brown, Gallagher, Anderson, Nettie De Mille, L. H. Wood, Bessie Morris, Tyrell, and Mrs. Burford.

The booth of Company C was guarded by Mmes. Jacob G. Dettmer, E. W. Ford, James H. Hayes, Pearsall, W. S. Silicocks, and the assistants were the Misses Beam, Braman, Irene Braman, Dettmer, Frankel, Hayes, Alice Hunter, A. Bessie Jones, Lulu Kalley, Florence Lockitt, Belle Powell, May Thornton, Mmes. S. E. Bigelow, M. J. Brown, John French, Mayo French, H. B. Hubbard, John C. Wiswell, the Misses Mabel Ballard, Grace Butler, Mabel French, Ida Hamilton, Grace Harkness, Hubbard, Margie Hubbard, Ida King, Nellie Little, Mabel Northrop, Florence Rushmore, Alfretta Schenck, Wiswell, Genevieve Wiswell, and Carrie Wood.

Company D's booth was looked after by Mrs. W. A. Bayer, Mrs. George Herman, the Misses Annie Van Dyk, Mary L. Bayer, Adele Frossard, Belle Dykes, Nan Servoss, Ida Illig, Ida Prankard, Annie Merrill, Laura Merrill, Annie Cooper, Nellie M. Parfitt, Ethel M. Parfitt, Minnie Tallmadge, Anna Coleman, Clara E. Moore, Lillie Bennett, Gertie Carman, Alice Carman, Ethel Scroff, Anna Schwertfeger, Fannie Kennedy, Edith Kennedy, Olive Elliott, Martha Hofler, and Lucy Clarke.

At the booth of Company E were Mmes. Frank H. Corduan, George A. Annable, R. R. Coates, Misses M. Covry, Phebe Shuttleworth, Selina S. Metzger, Emma Krug, Hattie Johnson, Lucia Benedum, Bertha A. Bodge, Maud Mastol, Lillie Irwin, Maud E. Teale, M. E. Murphy, and M. A. A. Meyenborg.

The welfare of Company F was looked after by Mmes. George F. Zanes, Erwin S. Spink, W. Watson Hallock, Everett A. Spink, R. M. Martin, Misses Crowell, Kimball, L. E. Kimball, M. Whitlock, Potts, I. Peckham, Fannie H. Hull, A. S. Porter, Phillips, Seymour, and Mary G. Spink.

Company H booth was in charge of the following women: Mmes. Simmonds and Bristow, assisted by Miss Simmons, the Misses Addie and Grace Simmons, Miss Colvin, Miss Mabel Colvin, Miss Gair, the Misses Jessie and Lizzie Gair, the Misses Wilson, Dyer, Prankard, King, Bedell, Webber, Cook, Rutzler, and McKittrick.

The booth of the babies, as Company I is designated, was looked after by Florence Hegeman, Mae Naulty, Mae Baldwin, Josephine Treadwell, Grace Alden, Isabel Cone, Mrs. E. M. Sneddin, Cecilia Meserau, Annie Hawkes, Floral Garrett, and Leona Naulty.

To-day is set apart as "Old Guard Day," and it is expected that the famous Old Guard of New-York will have a large representation.

Social Reformers Elect Officers.

The newly-organized Social Reform Club held a meeting last night at the home of Father Ducey, 18 East Twenty-ninth Street. The object of the club is to better the condition of the wage earner. The following Executive Council was elected: Prof. Felix Adler, Edward King, Father Ducey, John M. Bogert, Morney Williams, Thomas Gunnings, Louis Walders, Edmond Kelley, H. Oscar Cole, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, C. B. Spahr, Samuel Kaufman, and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

The following officers were elected: President—Ernest H. Crosley; Secretary—John M. Bogert; Treasurer—Dr. Rainsford.

Archbishop Ireland Will Not Talk.

Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been in the city the greater part of the last six weeks, has been living in retirement at the Brevoort House since Nov. 10. His name did not appear on the hotel register, and his presence was known to only a few of his intimate friends.

Among his callers have been Father Ducey of this city, and the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman of Washington.

The Archbishop refused yesterday to see reporters, either with reference to the criticisms passed upon him last Sunday by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester or upon any other subject.

The Dinner to Dr. Parkhurst.

The complimentary dinner to the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst by the City Vigilance League will take place to-night at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. Dr. Parkhurst will be met by 525 friends.

The dinner will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Charles S. Fairchild, Chancellor MacCracken, Charles Stewart Smith, Bishop Potter, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mayor-elect Strong, Recorder-elect John W. Goff, Joseph H. Choate, Senator Lexow, Senator Bradley, James C. Carter, and Everett P. Wheeler.

Don't Fail to See

The display of unique furniture at GEO. C. LINT CO.'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

Colored Dress Goods.

Henrietta,
(45 inches wide—all wool),
60 cts., per yard,
formerly 75 cts. to $1.00.

All Wool Serge,
(45 inches wide),
50 cts. per yard.

All Wool Serge,
(40 inches wide),
35 cts. per yard.

1,000 Dress Lengths of Paris Novelties, Cheviots and Suitings,
50c., 75c., & $1.00. yd.
(formerly $1.00, $2.00 and $2.75).

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

SHOES

We meet the present demand for
DRESS AND RECEPTION
Shoes for both Ladies and Gentlemen with a full variety of the latest styles.

ALEXANDER,
6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

BEATEN BY A MAN OF SEVENTY

John Hoffman Used a Tumbler on Chemist Newman, Who May Die.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 26.—Koppel Newman, a chemist until recently in the employ of the Government, and a resident of this village, formed an attachment for Mrs. John Lindstadt, wife of a farmer and mother of three children. His attentions to her caused her father, John Hoffman, who is seventy years old, to warn Newman to keep away from the Lindstadt home.

Newman called yesterday afternoon. Hoffman was at home. Mrs. Lindstadt warned Newman to be on his guard. He said he was not afraid, and remained. He had been in the house but a short time when Hoffman suddenly appeared. He made a rush for Newman, and succeeded in throwing the chemist to the floor.

Newman struggled to free himself, but was quickly subdued by a number of blows from a heavy glass tumbler. He was severely cut about the head, one gash being deep and large. Newman made his way to a neighbor's, where his injuries were dressed by a physician. Twenty stitches were put in the large wound. The injured man was sent to his home. He was very weak from the loss of blood, and to-night his physician considers his condition very critical.

Hoffman was arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries he inflicted on the chemist. Newman is a graduate of the University of New-York.

Received G. A. R. Commanders.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 26.—A reception was tendered this evening at the Congregational Tabernacle to Commander in Chief Thomas G. Lawler and John Shields, Commander of the Department of New-Jersey, by Gillian Van Houten Post, No. 3, G. A. R. All the posts in the vicinity took part.

The address of welcome was made by Past Department Commander Frank O. Cole. Among those present were Mayor Wanser, Congressman G. B. Fielder, Sheriff Toffey, the Rev. J. C. Jackson, Gen. Dougherty, Gen. John Ramsey, Capt. Thomas P. Rockett, John Crawford, B. W. Mains, A. Blanchard, E. V. Richards, ex-Senator H. M. Nevius, Gen. R. A. Donnelly, Cols. E. C. Stahl and Jones, and Commander Brainard.

LACE CURTAINS.

Commencing to-day and during the entire week we shall show, in our Upholstery Department, values rarely equalled in this city.

Our stock is complete, comprising the latest Novelties in Renaissance, Brussels, Tambour and Irish Point.

We shall make a specialty of Brussels and Irish Point; of the latter line we have 25 patterns in White.

Irish Points, in Ecru and Ivory, we have reduced to the following prices per pair:

$18.75	Formerly	$25.00
$16.00	"	$22.50
$15.00	"	$20.00
$13.75	"	$18.00
$12.50	"	$16.00
$10.00	"	$13.75
$9.50	"	$12.75
$8.50	"	$11.50
$7.50	"	$9.50
$5.00	"	$7.50
$2.50	"	$4.00

Sash Curtain Materials, at reduced prices. Egyptian, Tambour and Irish Point Laces; Embroidered Muslin; dotted and figured Swiss; Point d'Esprit and many Novelties.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

People are more or less astonished here every day. Saturday a cloth-maker bought an overcoat: "I had no idea you made such overcoats; nobody else except tailors do."

It was a black silk-lined Montagnac at $55.

Some one else tells us that our $50 kersey is as fine and well-made and altogether lovely as his tailor's $110 overcoat—but we're not responsible for all these pleasant stories.

We're responsible for the overcoats though: your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CARPETS.

Clearing Up Sale.

Great Reductions in all the various grades.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.
"THE NEW HARTFORD,"
Equal in effect to an Oriental, and at about the price of a Smyrna.
We have also made from odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS, (with borders,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,
At Remnant Prices.
(Bring size of room.)

OIL CLOTHS.

Remnants of Sheets at 50c. and 60c. per square yard; worth double the money.
INLAID LINOLEUMS A SPECIALTY.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use.
Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.
FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

CITY AND VICINITY

—An especially interesting public sale of Chinese porcelains, direct from Shanghai and the property of an expert collector, will take place at the American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, on Dec. 3, 4, and 5, beginning at 3 o'clock P. M. each day. A feature of the collection, which is now on exhibition, is a series of blue and white, single-color, and decorated porcelains of modern manufacture.

—Capt. Berghold of the Elizabeth Street Station raided the poolroom of Jacob Somersky, at 81 Mott Street, yesterday and arrested the proprietor and several inmates. Somersky was fined $10, and the rest $5 each.

—The School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New-York will be represented by Dr. George F. James at the discussion to-night in Philadelphia before the American Academy of Social and Political Economy.

—"Tiffany's Blue Book," the compact little catalogue issued free annually by Tiffany & Co., has just appeared, and will be found to be serviceable to purchasers of gold and silver ware and holiday novelties.

—William Blaine, twenty-eight years old, of Ravenswood, L. I., a carpenter, while at work on a building at 303 West Ninety-third Street fell from the third story yesterday and was killed.

—The new buildings of the Children's Aid Society Farm School for Boys, at Kensico, will be dedicated Dec. 4.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a mandamus against the Subway Commissioners to compel them to show cause why the New-York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company should not be allowed to proceed with its work of placing wires in certain streets.

—Controller-elect Palmer has returned from his Southern trip. He has promised to appoint as his deputy George Rowe, the President of the Brooklyn Press Club and a resident of the Eastern District.

—Christian Varicks, a Greek, twenty-nine years old, of 145 Court Street, and Lillian Fletcher, a Swede, of 577 Warren Street, were married in the City Hall yesterday by Alderman Walsh.

—Mayor Schieren will act as host at the Hamilton Club this afternoon. His guests will be Mayor-elect Jewett of Buffalo and Mayor-elect Strong of New-York.

—Henry Mahnken, a grocer of 227 York Street, was yesterday fined $25 by Justice Walsh for selling oleomargarine in violation of the law.

Long Island.

—A fight is being made for the $2,000 reward offered for the capture of the persons who robbed and set fire to the residence of Henry Baldwin, at Flushing. John P. Williams, his coachman, has been sent to jail for ten years for the crime and his accomplice, Thomas Bass, convicted. Constable Slavin of Flushing and Detective James Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad claim the reward. C. A. S. Van Nostrand, a Flushing letter carrier, says he gave the information that led to the arrests, and has engaged a lawyer to present his claims.

—The cornerstone of the new Episcopal Church of St. Joseph at Queens will be laid to-morrow. The Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., Dean of the Cathedral of Incarnation, Garden City, will officiate. He will be assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Ivie of Queens and the Rev. Charles H. Schultz of Garden City. The Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, New-York, will deliver an address.

—The Suffolk County branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to build a Temperance Temple at Point o' Woods. The building will, it is estimated, cost $3,000. The money is to be raised by selling shares at $10 each. A large amount of the stock has been subscribed for.

—David S. Williams of Bay Shore attempted to fill the tank of a lighted gasoline stove the other night. He will recover. The flames that followed the explosion burned him severely about the body.

Yonkers.

—The Women's division of the University Extension students will meet Dr. Jackson this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Woman's Institute, for further discussion of the work in connection with Prof. Scott's course on "Geology." The meeting of the men's division will be held this evening at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. The privileges of the class are thrown open to all who attend the lectures. The subject of discussion will be "Earthquakes and Volcanoes."

—The officers of the Terrace City Circle No. 248, Companions of the Forest, or Lady Foresters, as they are called, are: Chief Companion—Miss Mary Loehr; Sub-Chief Companion—Miss Mary Egan; Recording Secretary—Miss Mary Smith; Financial Secretary—Miss Jennie Mills; Treasurer—Miss Milly Thompson; Right Guide—Miss Ella Hurst; Left Guide—Miss Annie Savage; Junior Guard—Miss Mamie Weis; Outer Guard—Mrs. Martin.

—When J. Irving Burns, who was recently elected member of Assembly from the First District, was canvassing the district, a number of tickets for a horse raffle at Tuckahoe were sent to him. He had forgotten all about them until yesterday, when he was informed that the person who acted in his place at the raffle had secured the horse.

—There was a meeting in Teutonia Hall last evening, under the auspices and direction of the ministers of the city, without regard to denomination, to discuss and secure the enforcement of the excise laws in the city. All the pastors of the city are identified in the movement.

—The Mills Evangelistic meetings will begin this evening in the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church. They will open at 7:45 instead of 7:30, as was announced. Great interest is being taken in them, and a large revival is anticipated.

—The programme arranged for the benefit concert for St. Andrew's Chapel, to be given in Teutonia Hall this evening, comprises works of such composers as Chopin, Beethoven, and Liszt.

—Andrew Deyo has received a permit to erect a grain elevator on Deyo's Dock, south of Ashburton Avenue, seven stories in height, and 50 by 169 feet in dimensions.

—The services of St. Paul's Congregation were held Sunday in the Unitarian Church in North Broadway. St. Paul's Church is undergoing extensive improvements.

—Henry Curth, fifty-five years old, was yesterday committed to the County Almshouse by Commissioner of Charities W. P. Constable.

—Dr. Robert A. Fones, Dr. J. C. Bennett, and Charles F. Brown have been elected members of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

—Gustave Desgray, a graduate of the Butler School of Stenography, has secured a position with E. S. Jaffray & Co. in New-York.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Lake, which supplies the city, was yesterday flowing over the dam.

—Mrs. Mortimer A. Randel of Brooklyn is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Nelson.

—The Yonkers Public Library in the High School Building is closed this week.

Westchester County.

—George W. Quintard made application in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains yesterday morning for letters of administration to be issued to himself and his daughter's husband, Nicholas F. Palmer of 922 Fifth Avenue, New-York, on the estate of the former's wife, Mrs. Frances E. Quintard, who died at her home in Port Chester, Nov. 14, after returning from the wedding of her granddaughter at Rye. Her personal estate is estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and her real estate $100,000. Mr. Quintard and his daughter, after diligent search, have been unable to find any will of Mrs. Quintard.

—The boarding house of Mrs. E. W. Shaw, in Broadway, White Plains, was entered on Sunday evening while the family was at supper, and about $300 worth of jewelry and money belonging to the boarders were stolen. Thieves also entered the stable of Mrs. Green Wright, in Hamilton Avenue, and stole valuable harness and robes. Robberies and burglaries are becoming frequent in White Plains.

—The authorities at Meadville, Penn., have in custody Hattie Pye, who was recently abducted from White Plains by Guy McClintock and his father, and warrants have been sent for their arrest, the police having them already under surveillance.

To Enforce the Law in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The citizens of this city who are trying to secure enforcement of the excise laws met this evening in Teutonia Hall. The Rev. Father Corley called the meeting to order. William Allen Butler was Chairman. Addresses were made by Father Corley, the Rev. Dr. Hobart, the Rev. Dr. Cole, Theodore H. Silkman, W. Delavan Baldwin, and the Rev. Frank Davenport. A committee of twenty-five will act with the ministers to prosecute violators of the excise laws.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

CHINA DEPT.
(Basement.)

TABLE CHINA,
For Thanksgiving.
English Porcelain Dinner Sets,
131 pieces, formerly sold for 18.50,
9.98 Set.
English Porcelain Tea Sets,
56 pieces, worth 3.50,
2.48 Set.

GERMAN CHINA.

Dinner Sets,	17.50
Tea Sets,	7.48
Game Sets,	4.57
Fish Sets,	5.10
Pudding Dishes,	1.98
Ice Cream Sets,	2.48

THIN GLASS WATER GOBLETS,
10c. each.
Large Variety Rich Cut Glassware
At Low Prices.

FURNITURE DEPT.
(Third Floor.)

Solid Antique Oak China Closets,
Round ends as shown in cut, an unusual Bargain, at
16.98 each.
Very Large Oak and Mahogany Finish ROCKERS,
three Silk Plush Cushions,
8.98 each;
Regular value 12.50.
LACE CURTAINS.
White Irish Point Curtains,
3.50 and 4.98 Pair,
Worth 5.00 and 6.75.
Irish Point Sash Curtains,
2.98 Pair,
Worth 4.00.
8,000 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, White and Ecru,
31-2 Yards Long,
1.35, 1.98, 2.25
Pair, Worth 2.25, 3.00, 3.50.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.,
Third Av., Cor. 123d St., New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

We are admittedly the oldest and largest makers of Boys' Clothing in the country. In other words, we make the major portion of clothes for the minor.

Depend upon it, there are good reasons why we lead the procession.

Either we originate better styles, make the clothes better, or sell them cheaper.

Perhaps it's all three.

If you've got a boy to clothe you should be curious to know.

We sell boys' shoes. The best we know of, $2.50 and $3.00. While you're in the store take a look at them.

Fur Coats (Gentlemen's.)

Lined & trim'd Black Genet	$ 75
Lined & trim'd Black Persian	165
Lined Mink trim'd Beaver -	175
Lined Mink trim'd Otter - -	265
Lined & trim'd Sable - - -	375
Lined & trim'd Seal - - -	350

Also a full line of all other kinds and in all sizes.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
FURRIERS,
184 Fifth Avenue, New York.
EST'D A. D. 1820.

Carpets and Rugs.
EXAMINE THE FREE WOOL STOCK AT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104 West 14th St., Near 6th Ave.

Tuesday
Nov. 27-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE ASKED

Mrs. Addicks Demands Separation from Her Husband.

STATUTORY GROUNDS THE BASIS

A Married Woman Mentioned as the Co-respondent—The History of Addicks in the Politics of Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 26.—J. Edward Addicks, the millionaire candidate for a seat in the United States Senate from Delaware, to succeed Anthony Higgins, has been sued by his wife, Rosalie Addicks, for absolute divorce, with allimony. The papers were filed Oct. 19, and the matter became public to-day.

In her petition, Mrs. Addicks alleges the statutory ground, and names Mrs. Ida Carr Wilson as co-respondent. Mrs. Wilson resides at Miraflores, a handsome country seat at Claymont, adjoining Mr. Addicks's home farm.

In accordance with the custom in this State, the court will appoint a Commissioner to take testimony in the case. He will hear the evidence in private, and make return of his finding to a subsequent term of court, and the court will then act upon it. Unless the parties choose to contest the finding of the Commissioner, there will be no hearing of the case in public.

Mrs. Addicks has not been living with her husband for about a year, and has been in Europe. At present she is living in Philadelphia with her daughter of eighteen years. Her counsel are William S. Hillis of this city and John G. Johnson and H. S. Cattell of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hillis was asked for a copy of the libel. He refused to give it, or to say anything further than that the suit has been entered.

H. H. Ward, who, with George L. Crawford of Philadelphia and Senator George Gray, represents Mr. Addicks, when asked the grounds on which the application for divorce is based, and which are contained in the libel by Mrs. Addicks's attorneys and served on the defendant, said: "My position toward Mr. Addicks precludes my talking on the subject, unless by his consent. I do not think that it would be doing justice to my client to discuss this question at all or to give the public, at this time, any facts relative to it. Mr. Addicks is not in the city to-day; at least, not to my knowledge."

ADDICKS STILL SMILES.

Entirely Confident of His Election to the National Senate.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 26.—The most interesting and picturesque Senatorial contest ever known in Delaware is now under way. It is unique in its characteristics and unparalleled in its sensational features. Its result will determine whether Delaware is to sacrifice every principle of honor, repudiate her splendid record in the United States Senate, maintained ever since the formation of the Government, and join the ranks of the few pocket-borough States of the country that have shamelessly bartered their Senatorial honors to the highest bidders.

When, now nearly six years ago, Mr. J. Edward Charles O'Sullivan Addicks, as he is known in historical biography, stepped into the field and announced himself as a candidate for the honor of being the first Republican to be sent to the United States Senate from Delaware, the entire State looked upon his move as a huge burlesque designed to advertise the gas schemes which he was then engaged in promoting. Although he had enjoyed a nominal residence in the State since 1877, he was entirely unknown to any but a few residents of the immediate vicinity of his domicile.

"Who is Addicks?" was the query that arose from the Twelve-mile Circle to the Breakwater, and everybody was amused by the spectacle he presented as a candidate for the honor that the Republican Party of Delaware, through an accident of politics, found at its disposal.

Addicks did not get a vote in the Republican caucus, and Anthony Higgins carried off the prize. But Addicks secured from the Legislature a charter for his Bay State Gas Company and for his Peninsula Investment Company, and the people smiled at what they regarded as his unique methods of introducing himself to the Legislature and paving the way for the legislation he desired.

The sequel proved that Mr. Addicks was neither a fool nor a mountebank. He knew something about politics in Delaware, and from the day that Anthony Higgins was elected he began to lay the wires to become that gentleman's successor. He cultivated the acquaintance of the people of the State, and, being genial and plausible in his manners, became popular among his circle of acquaintances. He made some good friends in Wilmington by helping a number of business men who were in straitened circumstances, so that when he came to the point where he desired to make his decisive move he was not without loyal supporters among people of good standing.

Addicks saw, too, that money was used freely in this State for the purchase of votes, and he laid his plans accordingly. Two years ago he made a big contribution to the Republican campaign fund, and the Republican leaders in Kent and Sussex Counties had more money than they could spend for the purchase of votes on election day. Later on the Republican leaders in Kent and Sussex were called upon to pay the taxes of a large number of their voters, principally negroes, in order to keep them from being returned as in arrears at the March term of the Levy Courts, and thereby being disqualified to vote at this year's election. There were nearly 2,000 of them in each county.

The need of the hour was money, and Senator Higgins was called upon for assistance. He curtly refused. George V. Massey of Dover, who was credited with Senatorial aspirations, was next asked to help; but he also made a negative response. Again the committee called upon Senator Higgins, only to be met with another refusal. But it is now charged on good Republican authority, and not denied, that Higgins gave a pointer that induced the committee to call upon Addicks. The Boston gas man responded with cheering promptness, and contributed a round sum. This saved the men threatened with delinquency, and placed the Republican Party in good fighting trim.

The gratitude of the leaders to Mr. Addicks knew no bounds.

Throughout the campaign, Republicans who were opposed to Addicks looked complacently on. They rejoiced that he was contributing liberal sums of money for the benefit of the Republican Party, and, giving no credit to his political sagacity, thought gleefully that they would profit by his generosity and then turn in and squelch his Senatorial ambition after a Republican Legislature was safely elected. To adopt the Bowery vernacular, they were serenely confident that they were "pulling his leg."

Still Mr. Addicks smiled and awaited results.

The election day scenes in Delaware are well remembered. They were never more disgraceful. Money was more freely and more openly used in corrupting voters than ever before, and the purchase of votes is a time-honored custom in Delaware. When the votes were counted and the result was known, a cry went up from certain of the party leaders that Addicks should be rewarded for his liberality to the Republican treasury. And the Republican opposition to his candidacy was startled by the announcement that he had the written pledges of the Sussex delegation to support him.

Now that the Republican Party of Delaware is face to face with the responsibility it assumed when it took the money of this political adventurer, many of the leaders are appalled. The fight against Addicks has been fairly inaugurated, and it bids fair to disrupt the Republican Party. His candidacy is openly favored by several Republican papers of good standing in the party and acquiesced in by others. Senator Higgins is working desperately. He has declared positively to people in Wilmington that, no matter what may be the outcome of the fight, Addicks will not be the next Senator from Delaware. Edward G. Bradford, Benjamin Nields, Washington Hastings, William C. Spruance, George W. Bush, and E. Tatnall Warner, leading Republicans of Wilmington, have all publicly expressed themselves as opposed to making Addicks the Senator. On the other hand, Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Georgetown, a strong Higgins man up to this campaign, threw a bomb into the Higgins camp by a public letter openly advocating the election of Addicks as a reward for his financial support when the party was in a critical condition and Higgins and his friends refused to come to its aid.

During all the turmoil Addicks is cool, smiling, and confident. He talks freely about the situation, admits his financial contributions to the party, acknowledges the valuable aid rendered by these contributions, and refers to the Senatorship as though it were already his. He does not admit the possibility of his defeat.

There is little doubt that Addicks has a majority of the legislative caucus, and that only a bolt of the Higgins men and a union with the Democrats will defeat him. This would not elect Higgins, as the Democratic members of the Legislature would as soon vote for Addicks as for Higgins, but it might result in the choice of some moderate Republican like E. G. Bradford of Wilmington, John H. Hoffecker of Smyrna, or James Pennewill of Dover. But unless there is a bolt on the part of those Republicans who are unwilling to see the Senatorship disposed of for a money consideration, Addicks will be the man.

The Democrats are preparing to make a contest of the seats of the two Republican State Senators-elect from Sussex County, and if it is successfully carried out before the election of a United States Senator is accomplished it will cost Addicks two votes. The grounds of the contest are fraud, corruption, and flagrant disregard of the provisions of the Australian ballot law. It is known that in Republican districts throughout the county voters' assistants were not sworn, crowds were allowed to assemble around the polls, and Republican workers were permitted to enter the booths with the "floaters" they had purchased, and see for themselves that they voted the Republican ticket. A successful contest would give the Democrats the political advantage of two more hold-over Senators, but the great object sought to be attained by a contest is to bring before the public, in the shape of sworn testimony, the hideous details of the corruption of the suffrage in this State. It is desired to present the stern facts to the Legislature, and thus bring to bear upon that body an irresistible expression of public sentiment in favor of the enactment of measures for the eradication of the great evil of vote buying, from which the State has suffered for so many years. A committee of Democrats has been appointed to collect the evidence and prepare the contest for the action of the Senate.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

There is trouble among the Tammany men of the Third Assembly District. The charge is made by such distinguished statesmen as Alderman "Silver Dollar" Smith and "Sam" Engel that Bernard Rourke and Fred Seelig, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's associate "business" leader, did not play fair with Smith as Tammany's candidate for Alderman, and, moreover, that they worked for Levi P. Morton for Governor and W. L. Strong for Mayor.

***

"Silver Dollar" Smith says that, while he gave to Bernard Rourke's friends $1,000 to aid in his campaign for Alderman, they worked for Christian Goetz, his Republican opponent, who was elected. Rourke's own election district went for Smith all right, but this fact does not explain to the satisfaction of Smith why certain other election districts in the Third Assembly District which were in charge of Captains who were friendly to Rourke did not give him a plurality. Smith also claims that John E. Brodsky, who is a good Tammany man, in the Twenty-seventh District now, came down to the Third District during the campaign and worked for Goetz for Alderman. Bernard Rourke is, of course, the same politician who, in the old Eighth District's palmy days, was the backer and friend of John J. O'Brien. The Third District, which embraces part of the old Eighth, was carried this year for both Morton and Strong.

***

Mayor Gilroy declared yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times that in no circumstances would he appoint the Commissioners of the Board of Record. These offices were provided for by the Legislature of 1892, but both Mayor Grant and Mayor Gilroy refused to make the appointments on the ground that there was no necessity whatever for putting the city to such an expense. In 1893 a bill prepared by Controller Myers, providing that the Controller, County Clerk, and Register could employ clerks for the purpose of indexing the records under the block system, was passed and became a law. Under it the work mapped out for the Commissioners of the Board of Record is being done at greatly-reduced expense to the city. Mayor Gilroy believes that under the law providing for the appointment of the Commissioners the work would have cost several millions of dollars.

***

Mayor Gilroy spent part of yesterday afternoon clearing away a lot of old papers from his desk. The Mayor's desk, by the way, has not been very much incumbered by old documents during Mayor Gilroy's administration. It is also a fact that the drawers in the Mayor's desk have not only never been locked, but Mayor Gilroy never saw a key to them.

***

At the first meeting of the Delaware Club held after the election twenty-eight new members were elected. This club is the Tammany social organization of the Twentieth Assembly District, where Thomas J. Dunn is the leader. The fact that so many additions to the club were made so soon after election is more of an indication of Mr. Dunn's personal popularity than it is of any revived interest in Tammany Hall.

***

The Board of Aldermen, acting as the Board of County Canvassers, made the official count of the vote cast at the last election in quicker time than has been usual. This was due mainly to the efforts of Col. George B. McClellan, President of the board, and less than a third of the members of the board. Several of the members did more than their share of the work and several others shirked the business for which they are paid by the city.

WANTED GLEASON'S LIFE

Inspector Williams's Brother After the ex-Mayor.

ARMED, BUT HE DID NOT SHOOT

Unexpected Appearance of the Burly Long Island City ex-"Boss" Made the Commissioner Tremble.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Nov. 26.—William H. Williams, a brother of Police Inspector Williams of New-York, and a member of the General Improvement Commission of this city, entered Miller's Hotel, Borden Avenue and Front Street, about 1 o'clock this afternoon. There was a crowd in the barroom near the cigar counter.

Williams walked up to the crowd, and flourishing a revolver, announced that he was looking for ex-Mayor Gleason with the intention of ending that gentleman's earthly career. Many of those present knew Williams, and concluded from his condition that he did not mean what he said.

The Improvement Commissioner kept on talking and flourishing the pistol. Each time he showed the weapon he told of his intention to rid the city of its former "boss."

While he was haranguing the crowd, Gleason quietly entered the place through a side door. He was not aware of Williams's presence, or of that gentleman's expressed intention to shoot him on sight. The barroom is a large one, and Mr. Gleason stopped to speak to a friend. While he was talking, one of those assembled around Williams left him, and, going over to the ex-Mayor, warned him that Williams was going to kill him.

The startling announcement had no visible effect upon Gleason. He looked toward his to-be slayer, and then going around the end of the bar, which is shaped like a horseshoe, was close to Williams before the latter knew that the man he was looking for was in the place.

Williams had his back against the front-door post at the time. When he observed the portly form of Gleason he paled, and appeared nervous. Recovering himself, he blurted out:

"There he is, and we might as well settle it now."

It was a very bold, bad expression for a man in his condition, and no one present expected to see it carried out. They rather thought that Williams would be carried out if he tackled the ex-Mayor. When Gleason reached the cigar counter, he leaned his left arm on the case, while his right hand rested in rather a suspicious manner in his right hip pocket. Looking straight at the trembling Commissioner, he said:

"Hello, Williams; I hear that you have got a pistol and want to see me?"

Receiving no reply, Gleason continued, never for a moment taking his eyes off his opponent:

"Why don't you shoot? Are you afraid?"

The Improvement Commissioner had put his pistol back in his pocket before he saw Gleason, and, as that gentleman neared him, Williams put his hand on the butt end of the weapon. The ex-Mayor's taunt to "go ahead and shoot" rather maddened the Police Inspector's brother, and he tugged at the weapon in a manner that indicated that the pistol was caught in his pocket.

Before he could draw it—if he had any such intention—two of the crowd, seeing that matters had reached the point where interference was necessary, jumped between the two men and pushed Williams out through the door that had been opened by another one of the spectators.

They kept pushing the Commissioner until he was nearly out to the curbstone. The ex-Mayor followed them and stood near the door. He smiled when Williams said to one of the men holding him:

"Let me shoot a hole through his hat."

While apparently wanting to make a target of the man he intended to shoot down on sight, Williams did not make a very strong effort to get either hand near the resting place of his revolver. He did not have much time to think of what he wanted to do, for Gleason stepped up to him and said:

"You're a big coward, Williams, and would not dare to shoot anybody."

Then Gleason prepared to deal his would-be assailant one of those right-hand blows that have won several fights for him, but before he could strike, the two men holding Williams pulled him out of arm's reach and hurried him up Borden Avenue. Later he was taken home by friends.

Gleason could offer no explanation as to why Williams wanted to shoot him. He said he never carried a pistol in his life, and though unarmed, had no fear that Williams would shoot. He said he knew his man too well to entertain such a thought for a moment.

The Improvement Commissioner was a Police Commissioner during the administration of Gleason, and until recently had never shown any very great aversion for the ex-Mayor.

Some of those present during the lively little scene between the two men, stated that Commissioner Williams, before the entrance of Gleason, made some reference to a political speech made in Steinway by the ex-Mayor during the recent political campaign. They believed Williams took exception to some of the remarks made at that time.

TO PREVENT THE HOUNDING OF DEER

A Bill for This Purpose Likely to Appear in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—There is a prospect that a bill to prevent the hounding of deer will be introduced in the Legislature this Winter by one or another of the members from the northern counties. This step grows out of the reports of the great slaughter of deer in recent seasons, and the likelihood that they may be exterminated.

Col. Fox, Superintendent of State Forests, does not agree with those who fear that the deer may be killed off. He says he estimates that there are 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks, and that only about 1,800 are killed in a season. The deer multiply more rapidly than they have been shot, he thinks, and he points to the fact that they were never more plentiful than during the past season. Col. Fox says he would favor a bill which would prevent hunters driving the game into the water and then slaughtering them while they have no chance to fight.

More Cape Cod Canals Proposed.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—D. W. Sisson of New-York and others ask for incorporation as the Plymouth Ship Canal Company, with authority to construct, maintain, and operate a ship canal from Buzzard's Bay to Barnstable Bay; and Francis W. Breed and others want to be incorporated as the Cape Cod Canal Company, their location being given as "Across Cape Cod."

State Engineer's Recommendation.

TROY, N. Y. Nov. 26.—The annual report of State Engineer Adams will contain a recommendation that electric power be used as a method of propulsion for canalboats on the State canals. The work of surveying for the proposed new aqueduct and steel lift locks at Cohoes, with 140 feet rise and fall, has been commenced.

THEY ABUSED THEIR CHILDREN

Edward Dolan and His Wife Sent to Prison for Cruelly Treating Their Four Little Ones.

The Gerry Society was notified Sunday that Edward Dolan, a carpenter forty-two years old, of 1,188 Second Avenue, and his wife, Annie, thirty-nine, were cruelly abusing their children.

An agent went to the house, where he found a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who had already been summoned by the neighbors.

They found the door of the Dolan house fastened and were compelled to smash it in. Dolan and his wife were found very much intoxicated. Dolan made a vicious resistance to arrest.

Three children, aged twelve, five, and three years, respectively, were huddled in a corner and bore marks of ill treatment. A baby lay asleep in a chair.

Dolan had smashed every article of furniture and crockery in the house, and had beaten and bruised the children, whose cries had alarmed the neighbors.

Dolan and his wife were locked up and the three children taken to the Gerry Society's rooms. They were all in Yorkville Court yesterday.

The Agent, Schmidt, told the Court that he had learned that Dolan had been working at the Hoffman House and was capable of earning $4 or $5 a day.

For the last year he has only averaged about two days a week working, spending the remainder of his time drinking and abusing his family. The wife, the agent said, was as bad as her husband. Justice Meade sent Dolan and his wife to the Island for three months each, the baby accompanying the mother. The three older children were sent to the Catholic Protectory.

GEORGIA CAYVAN MUST REST

HER PHYSICIAN PRESCRIBES A LONG RESPITE FROM WORK.

The Popular Leading Woman of the Lyceum Theatre Will Retire for a Time in a Few Days.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, for the last eight years leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre, will retire from Daniel Frohman's company, temporarily, at least, after a few more performances of "A Woman's Silence." Her place in the cast of the Sardou play, now running at that house, will be taken by Isabel Irving, who was summoned from Charles Frohman's "The Amazons" company to take her place in the Lyceum stock.

Miss Cayvan's retirement has been caused by poor health, the result of too constant attention to her professional duties. She has been connected with the Lyceum, as its leading actress, since Daniel Frohman assumed the management of that house eight years ago, and in all that period she has scarcely missed a performance. Most of the time she has played eight times a week, and, in addition to this, has gone on the road with the company in the Summer, subjecting herself to all the troubles and annoyances of touring. She has never allowed herself to take what can be fairly called a vacation.

The weeks which Mr. Frohman has given his company for rest, she has employed in gratifying her love of travel and her passion for seeing new countries and learning new things. While the other members of the company have been resting and gaining new strength for their work, Miss Cayvan has been roaming over Japan, Alaska, and Europe, which was delightful enough, but was not calculated to recuperate the forces of an actress who throws all her energy into her professional work.

Another thing which is responsible to a great extent for Miss Cayvan's present condition is the fact that she is one of those earnest, ambitious women of the stage who cannot leave her profession behind her when she passes from the stage door. She is as thoroughly the actress in her home, so far as study is concerned, as she is at rehearsal.

Those who have watched the evolution of her characters have noted that after a few weeks' performances a complete change had come over the parts intrusted to her. She is continually developing ideas and new business, so that a character is constantly elaborated. As one of her friends expressed it yesterday, "She is forever at work in her profession. It is all work and no play with her, and what has happened was foreseen long ago by her best friends."

When the Lyceum season closed last Summer and Miss Cayvan went to Paris she felt that she ought to take a long rest, and spoke to Mr. Frohman of the possibility of her not returning for this season.

"I saw her in Paris," said Mr. Frohman yesterday, "and she seemed so much better in spirits that I urged her to return and go on tour with 'The Amazons.' She yielded to my arguments, but I am convinced now that it would have been better for her to have continued her vacation, for she was really resting there, and that is what she needs more than anything else."

Miss Cayvan went through the Summer tour with the company, but on her return here her physician promptly told her that she must take a long rest from her work or he would not be responsible for her future condition. She consulted Mr. Frohman, who at once saw the danger confronting her, and consented to her retiring as soon as Miss Irving could be brought to New-York and have time to rehearse the part of Dorothea. It was thought at first that Miss Irving could be prepared to assume the rôle by to-morrow night, but as this was found impossible Miss Cayvan has consented to remain for a few days longer. She is to star next season, and it is believed that unless she took this step now and prepared for her tour by a long vacation she would be unable to carry into execution her plans for next season.

The retirement of Miss Cayvan from the Lyceum will be learned with sincere regret by the entire clientage of that house. She holds a peculiar position among actresses. Admired by the men of her audiences for her thoroughly artistic work, she has made by her womanly personality a following among women which no other actress of the day can claim. She has identified herself so thoroughly with the Lyceum Theatre as an institution that her absence from the stage will be sadly felt, however worthy an artist to succeed her may be selected by Manager Frohman. Mr. Frohman announces that she will reappear at the Lyceum in some of the plays to be produced there this season, and that next year she will be seen in a special play in this city and on tour.

Fight Over Patents on Car Boxes.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Louis Pfingst, a dealer in street-car appliances, has caused an attachment to be placed on the property of Sumner A. Bemis of Springfield for $200,000 in a suit in equity.

Mr. Bemis is President of the Bemis Car Box Company. The plaintiff asserts that in 1887, when he was Master Mechanic of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York, he entered into a partnership agreement on patents with Mr. Bemis. From that time until 1891 he received as his share of profits $11,500, and since that time nothing. He alleges that several thousand car trucks have been sold at a profit of $75 each, of which he has had no accounting.

FELLOWS'S ANSWER READY

He Will Present It to the Governor in Albany To-day.

TRYING TO SAVE JOHN C. SHEEHAN

A Rumor That Tammany to That End Wants a New District Attorney Who Shall Be One of Its Own Henchmen.

District Attorney John R. Fellows has completed his answer to the charges of neglect of duty filed against him last week by Preble Tucker and four others. He will present it in person to Gov. Flower to-day.

Col. Fellows left for Albany at 6 o'clock last night. He was accompanied by his counsel, Delos McCurdy, and Assistant District Attorneys Lindsay and Stapler.

Col. Fellows was at his office yesterday, and in the final preparation of his answer he received the assistance of several of his deputies. Judge Martine and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll were in the Criminal Court Building for a time, and Col. Fellows was in conference with them shortly after noon.

Inasmuch as the charges on which Gov. Flower has been asked to remove Col. Fellows include cases which originated some months before the present District Attorney was elected to the office, and while Mr. Nicoll was responsible for the condition of business, it was assumed that these cases were under discussion.

Col. Fellows told a reporter for The New-York Times that he would not make public any part of his answer, nor would he discuss the nature of it.

"I shall go to Albany to-night," he said, "and to-morrow I will hand my reply to Gov. Flower. If he sees fit to give it to the public, he will, of course, be at liberty to do so. It will rest entirely with him, however."

Col. Fellows said he preferred not to discuss any of the rumors which have been flying thick during the last two or three days concerning the possible outcome of the case before the Governor. He had said all he cared to say in his answer. Newspaper gossip he preferred not to speak of.

One of the stories reported yesterday was that Tammany men were anxious to have the District Attorney resign at his earliest convenience, if Gov. Flower should decide not to remove him, and the chief beneficiary of this resignation was considered to be Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, whose behavior on election day has been the subject of thoughtful consideration by the Executive Committee of the Seventy.

Tammany wants to save Mr. Sheehan from any annoyance to which he might be subjected if the Grand Jurors should take it into their heads that it is an indictable offense to direct ballot clerks on election day not to distribute constitutional amendment slips to the voters. Tammany would much prefer to have such matters affecting the peace of mind of one of its leaders managed by one of its own. Hence the desire to have Col. Fellows resign, to make room for an appointee by the present Governor, who would not be bothered by some zealous Deputy District Attorney sent down here at the request of the Seventy.

But it was said by some of Col. Fellows's associates yesterday that any thought of his resignation might be dropped at once. They said he was not disposed to resign, and Tammany could not, in its present somewhat enfeebled condition, bring pressure enough to bear to change his sentiment on that proposition.

The Committee of Seventy does not know just what may be the final result of its moves to secure a Deputy Attorney General to prosecute election frauds and improper conduct of officials.

"Do you still hope to secure such a deputy?" a reporter for The New-York Times asked Chairman Larocque yesterday.

"Yes," he said, "we still hope to do so," (there was an emphasis on the word "hope,") "but there has been nothing which has any bearing on the question since the letter Gov. Flower sent to us, after these charges were filed by the five complainants.

"When we had our first interview with Gov. Flower he advised us that the proper course to pursue was to bring charges against Col. Fellows, or confer with him and make the request with his knowledge and concurrence. Our committee took the latter course, as is well known. When we supposed we had plain sailing, other persons preferred charges, so that it would seem that both of the alternatives suggested by Gov. Flower have been complied with. It seems that he has taken a different view of the situation since our first interview."

"Has the Committee of Seventy received information from the committee of five as to the reasons for its action in asking for the removal of the District Attorney?"

"No," said Mr. Larocque, "at least, I have not. I have no information as to the charges or the reasons for bringing them, except as I have read of them in the papers. In the papers a statement was made by Mr. Pryor, I believe, that since he knew of certain things, which, he said, probably never would be known to all, he had confidence in the public spirit and courage of the men who brought the charges. We do not know what these things were, and we cannot draw conclusions from unknown premises."

MORE CHARGES AGAINST FELLOWS

The German-American Reform Union Files Them at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The German-American Reform Union of New-York some time ago appointed a committee to inquire into the official conduct of District Attorney Fellows. The committee consisted of August Kleinau, John G. Weigold, Tauscher de Sieghardt, Carl Lewenstein, and F. O. Dettmann.

Henry H. Sherman, representing this committee, has filed a long list of specifications with the Governor, charging that the District Attorney has neglected his duty. There are several counts in these charges.

They allege that the District Attorney has been remiss in that he did not cause to be duly tried many persons indicted for felony. A list of fifty-nine persons indicted for felonies is appended to this charge, as are also the names of eighty-three persons indicted for assault in various degrees.

Another count is that the District Attorney has been remiss in the matter of bail, and citations are given of forty cases in which, it is alleged, bail bonds were forfeited. An aditional specification under this head cites twelve cases "in which one Charles L. Jahne was bondsman."

The charges also include about 300 specifications of failure to prosecute persons charged with other crimes. Among these are thirty-two persons charged with keeping disorderly houses and forty-one charged with keeping poolrooms and violating the laws against gambling and lotteries.

All these charges were sworn to before Notary Public E. L. Roake, and the committee affirms that the facts charged and alleged evidence will be submitted upon due opportunity offered.

Miss Stevenson's Condition Favorable.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 26.—The condition of Miss Mary Stevenson, daughter of the Vice President, continues favorable.

THE EXCISE BOARD ACCUSED

Irregularity Found in a Brooklyn Application and the Rev. Mr. Porter Makes a Charge.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, called on the Excise Commission yesterday, and presented to it a petition, signed by 750 residents of Brooklyn, protesting against the granting of licenses to Michael Murphy, for a saloon at Liberty and High Streets, and Henry Claus, at 171 Washington Street. Excise Commissioners Forrester and Hacker set Dec. 5 as the time for a hearing on the question.

The clerks in the excise office declined yesterday to give any information about the application for these licenses, but it was learned that they were made some days ago. It is customary for the department to advertise applications in the local papers, but in these two cases such public notice was not given until last Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Porter said yesterday that the Excise Commissioners had deliberately concealed the fact that applications had been received for licenses for these places. This statement was not pleasing to George B. Forrester, one of the Commissioners, who is a devout church member and a Prohibitionist. He denied that the matter had been deliberately concealed, and called for one of the clerks to substantiate his statement. The clerk was not very helpful, for he made a statement that showed the utter lack of discipline in the office. He said the delay in advertising the application was due to the fact that another clerk had made an error.

The error, it was ascertained, was that the application was made for a saloon at 172 Washington Avenue, and the papers show that the figure "2" was erased and "1" substituted, and that "Avenue" was also scratched out and "Street" written in its stead.

The clerks refused to discuss the mistake or to tell who made the correction. The application for 171 Washington Street was advertised yesterday, but the application for the northeast corner of Liberty and High Streets was not advertised.

The protest presented by the Rev. Mr. Porter contained the names of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Gen. Horatio C. King, Rossiter W. Raymond, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Col. William C. Beecher, Thomas G. Shearman, Gen. Alfred C. Barnese, Mrs. A. Augustus Healy, and Arthur E. Hatch.

It is said that in the application for a license at 171 Washington Street Henry Claus represents ex-Capt. Doherty, who was dismissed from the New-York Police Department recently, owing to disclosures made before the Lexow investigating committee. Capt. Doherty's brother, who is in the tailoring business in Washington Street, denies this, and says he and his brother own 173 Washington Street, which is now being refitted, and that they have nothing to do with 171.

Bridge President Howell does not want a saloon at 171 Washington Street, as it is within two doors of the Bridge police station. He does not object to a saloon at Liberty and High Streets.

An application has also been made for a license for a saloon at Nostrand Avenue and Fulton Street. This is opposed by Colvin E. Patterson, the teachers of the Girls' High School, which is only one block away; Eugene G. Blackford, Edem H. Hobbs, ex-Sheriff Rhinehart, Benjamin Estes, Ethan Allen Doty, Irving L. Bragdon, H. E. Dresser, and others.

WANT MORE HOSPITAL FUNDS

DISSENSIONS IN THE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

Plans to Increase the Annual Collections Lead to Charges that the Money Is Not Fairly Divided.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital. George M. Miller presided, and John S. Bussong acted as Secretary.

A committee was present from each of the institutions connected with the association. These committees were requested to attend in order to discuss the best means to be adopted for increasing the annual collection, which is to be taken up on the last Sunday of next month.

The meeting broke up after two hours' discussion in dissension, nothing having been accomplished.

The first suggestion was made in the form of resolutions prepared by the Executive Committee of the association. These resolutions proposed that each institution form an auxiliary corps, half of the money collected to be retained by the institution collecting it and the rest to be turned over for general division.

This proposition was at once cried down. It was the general impression among those present that such a course would promote selfishness and tend to disrupt the present unity of the association.

An amendment was then offered that all the money collected be turned over to a general fund. This proposition was also unfavorably received, as were several others that came up for discussion.

Then discord was threatened by a speech made by President Rhodes of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, who said that a fairer division of the collection was of more importance than the question of increasing its amount. He contended that some of the smaller institutions did not receive a proper division.

"My institution," he said, "he gets $300. If we instituted a special auxiliary corps, it might perhaps be increased the same amount. Such a small division might lead us to break away from the association and employ our individual efforts for our own benefit."

Mr. Rhodes said that the division was made according to the number of free beds in each institution. Eye and ear infirmaries have no beds, although they do a great deal of good work, he said, and treat thousands of outdoor patients.

Mr. Rhodes's remarks gave the signal for several other threatening murmurs of dissatisfaction.

The meeting finally adjourned without anything having been accomplished toward the end sought.

OVERRULED BY SECRETARY LAMONT

None but American-Made Road Rollers Wanted at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Lamont to-day had occasion to overrule the decision of the Army Quartermaster at the West Point Military Academy. Some time ago this officer advertised for a road roller. Bids were received, but the machines offered did not suit him, so he rejected all of them, and then purchased an English-made machine without advertising.

The American makers protested, and the matter being brought to the attention of the Secretary, he ordered that another advertisement be made and the English machine rejected.

Death from Morphine Poisoning.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—E. T. Bolton, supposed to be an embalmer of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in the Hotel Belvidere this morning, death being the result of morphine poisoning.

UNION FOR TEMPERANCE

Catholics to be a Power in Sunday Liquor Agitation.

THEIR PLAN OF CONCENTRATION

Archbishop Corrigan Approves the Scheme to Unite Parish Societies—Priests and the Sunday Liquor Law.

The movement which has been started by prominent Catholics of this city with the purpose of concentrating the working power of the various temperance societies into one large organization promises to figure conspicuously in the present Sunday liquor agitation.

A number of the parishes in New-York have always had societies of total abstainers, but they worked individually, and have attracted little public notice. Now, however, all will work together.

An attempt will be made to establish a society in every parish of the city, and an earnest canvass will be made to procure new members for the societies already in existence.

The committee that has this movement in charge consists of the Revs. Alexander P. Doyle, P. J. McSweeny, Peter J. Cuniffe, and John G. McCormick.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, in conversation with a reporter for The New York Times, said: "I desire particularly to emphasize the fact that this is not a political organization. While, as a matter of fact, most of the members throw their influence with the temperance party, there is no exaction in that respect.

"This association, which we are now forming, is to be allied with the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, an organization which is represented in a great number of States."

The Rev. Father Doyle is General Secretary of this organization, and his last report shows that there are on the roll 763 societies, with a total membership of 60,000, including men, women, girls, and boys, the boys being formed into cadet corps. None of these societies has taken an active part in politics, but it is probable now that, with this revival in the movement, an urgent protest will be made against the extent of the liquor traffic.

When asked his own opinion concerning the selling of liquor on Sunday, Father Doyle said: "I have no faith whatever in the promise of saloon keepers to refrain from selling liquor Sunday forenoons. It is a notorious fact that a man can get a drink whenever he chooses on Sunday. It is a mere farce to allow a man to keep open part of the day.

"We have the law now, and let us keep it. Even if the law is broken, it is better to have the drinking done behind closed doors than to have drunkards reeling about on the street.

"The legislation of the Catholic Church is strongly opposed to the liquor traffic."

Father Doyle then quoted the Canons of the Church, which admonish pastors not to give the sacrament to tavern keepers who encourage intemperate drinking, especially on Sundays.

Further than this, the letter sent out by Mgr. Satolli some time ago urges upon those who are engaged in the liquor traffic to abstain entirely from its sale on Sundays, and never to furnish it on any pretext to children.

The first meeting of the societies will be held next Sunday evening in St. Bridgid's Church, 123 Avenue B. After this meetings will be held every week.

The following letter has been written by Archbishop Corrigan concerning the movement:

New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Rev. Dear Sirs: I cordially approve the efforts you are making to spread the cause of temperance, and especially commend the means which you take to cultivate the total abstinence sentiment—namely, by union and the association of the sacred thirst and agony of our Lord, and by insisting that all the members of local temperance societies be assiduous in the practice of their religion.

I trust, therefore, that the reverend clergy of the diocese will give their sanction and hearty co-operation to your zeal and devotion, and aid you efficiently in promoting so good a work. I am, gentlemen, very faithfully yours,

M. A. CORRIGAN, Archbishop.

Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeny, M. R.; Rev. Peter J. Cuniffe, C. SS. R.; Rev. John C. McCormick, Rev. A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., Executive Committee.

DR. PARKHURST AND THE EXCISE

He Thinks Clubs, Saloons, and Hotels Should All Be Treated Alike.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst returned to this city from Lakewood, N. J., yesterday.

When a reporter asked him to express his opinion on the excise law and Sunday opening of the saloons, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I do not care to express any views on the subject just yet. I will say this, though: Clubs, hotels, and saloons should all be treated alike. That is the true democratic principle. Because a man is rich enough to enjoy the privileges of a club is no reason why he should be allowed to violate the law more than a poor man, who must get his drinks from a saloon. I think the officers of the law are entirely too loose in the way they allow clubmen to desecrate the Sabbath."

In speaking of beer gardens in Germany, the doctor said: "There is as much difference between a German beer garden and a New-York saloon as there is between a weak kitten and a tiger. There can be no comparison between the two. If the same privileges were given to New-York saloons that are accorded the German beer garden, this city would be the most wicked spot on earth. I am familiar with both of them, and know what I'm talking about."

SENATOR BUTLER WILL FIGHT FOR HIS SEAT

The First Step Taken Toward a Contest from South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 26.—Attorneys for United States Senator Butler petitioned the Supreme Court to-day to enjoin the State Treasurer from paying salaries of county Supervisors of Elections, on the ground that the registration law is a violation of the United States Constitution.

This action is believed to mean that Butler will claim that the State Legislature which elects his successor and which meets to-morrow, was illegally elected, and also that he will contest the Senatorial election in the United States Senate if Tillman defeats him.

The court has set Dec. 3 for hearing the cases.

Asks the Removal of the Examiner.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—The defense in the Eastman-Hoover Kodak patent cases has asked for the removal of Examiner Edward G. Thompson, alleging that he is partial and irregular in his conduct of the case.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court to-day issued an order requiring Thompson to show cause why he should not be removed by next Friday.

AS A JAPANESE TELLS IT

The Incidents of the Yalu Fight Narrated by a Native.

THE TALE TOLD IN QUAINT ENGLISH

The Chinese Ships Beaten, Fired, and Scattered—Pitiful Cries for Help from the Sea That Were Unheaded.

From The Boston Traveller.

Rear Admiral Belknap of the Nautical Training Commission has received a very interesting account of the great naval battle off the Yalu River, at Corea, from a translation from our esteemed contemporary, The Jiji Shimpo of Tokio, which had a correspondent on one of the vessels. The translation was made by a young Japanese officer, and is entirely in his language, which will be interesting, as it is a little peculiar in its phraseology.

The account begins by describing the voyage of the Japanese fleet from Hiroshima, with some thirty transports, to the Yalu River, which forms the boundary between Corea and China, and, after leaving the transports at that place, Karyo, the cruisers started in pursuit of the Chinese fleet. At 9 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 17 the lookout at the masthead discovered them, and the cry of "Enemy! enemy! enemy!" rang through the fleet. But the men first had tiffin before fighting, the squadron being ten miles off the Island of Tairoku.

The account says: "The sea water was dark, and surface of it being shaded by the smokes of the vessels so that the weather seemed very dull and gloomy." The fleets rapidly approached each other, and the Japanese steamer Saklo Maro and the Akagi, the smallest gunboat, were detached from the fleet.

"The man at the masthead," says the correspondent, "shouted that two of the enemy must be Ting Yuen and Shen Yuen, while other vessels seemed very strong ones. We saw the vessel Chi Yuen among them, whom we were acquainted with since our last engagement near Asan.

"At 19 minutes past 12 an order was given us by our flagship to fire at them when we came to the proper distance, but this first fire being of no little value, none of our vessels discharged it.

"The enemy's fleet gradually approached us, and at 54 minutes past 12 one of them first began to fire at us, but its distance being 6,000 meters, the shot never reached us.

"When we came to a distance of 3,800 meters, we opened our fires on them. Having on board our vessels newly-invented gun, we fires at them withqut pausing a moment, while the enemy's fires were not so fast as we had fired at them.

"At 15 minutes past 1 our Hei Yei got in among the enemy's fleet. At that time our speed was more than ten miles. The Akagi and Hei Yei could not keep themselves in company with us in that sped. We were very anxious for their safety. They fought with their utmost, while the enemy discharged their torpedoes three times against the Hei Yei, but fortunately did not hit her. Thus the majority of the enemy's fleet went near the said two vessels; how hard they had fought is beyond imagination.

"At 20 minutes past 1 the fire took place on board the enemy's Chao Yong and Yang Wai, while the Hei Yei was also on fire; but her men extinguished it. Though she was in much danger, she came out of the tiger's mouth. Whereupon the enemy turned upon the Akagi, but her stern gunners fought so successfully that Lai Yuen caught fire on board. The Akagi then escaped.

"At 15 minutes past 2 we fired at the Ping Yuen and Quong Cha on our port beam, while a fire took place on board the Ping Yuen, and she began to take flight from us.

"It is very strange that we never saw a single man on the upper deck of the Ping Yuen at that moment, upon which we concluded that either all hands had been swept down from the shocks of our shots, or all of them went down from the deck to the bottom of the vessel to take their refuge.

"At 23 minutes past 2 our vessel passed the side of the Chao Yong, and heard her marines crying for help in the sea, and saw them worshipping at us with their both hands for help. It is not that we were not moved with compassion, but felt rather sorry at their unmannerly manners.

"At 3 o'clock the steamer Saiklo Mam was too close to the enemy's fleet, and her rudder was broken by shot. She ran ahead against a torpedo boat with a speed of more than 17 knots in our observation. They discharged the torpedoes two times, but none hit her. Though she was in such danger with broken rudder, she fought bravely and finally succeeded in getting out of danger.

"At 4 minutes past 3 we observed one of the torpedo boats sunk, among the enemy's fleet. We pursued the enemy, firing our guns without a pause, and the fire took place on board Ting Yuen and Chin Yuen, and the latter took flight, while the fire burned larger and larger on board Ting Yuen and the ironclad Chen Yuen was always on her side, making every assistance she could make, so that we can say that what Ting Yuen could survive depended sciely on the latter's assistance, of which we admire her action very highly.

"At 8:30 the enemy's largest shot hit rightly upon our Matsushima, and the fire took place on board her, and many of the men were killed and wounded, while some were swept overboard. At that time, Chi Yuen sunk. She began leaning at first on her starboard stern, and after five minutes disappeared.

"During which shouts and clapping hands were echoed over the sea from our vessels.

"The enemy's vessels took flight, and the Ting Yuen burned more and more, but Chen Yuen, by her side, still continued firing at us. Our shots hit them at times, but the ironclads had fourteen inches armor. Our Yoshino, Takachiho, Matsushima, and Naniwa pursued the enemy's vessels and hit Lai Yuen, who sank to the bottom of the sea in a manner as if a mad dog had his tumbling over his pains.

"Thus the both squadrons separated, so that no war of cannon was heard after 4:45. Our flagship was seriously injured. Our squadron to the same direction, intending to obstruct the movements of the enemy's fleet at a distance in order to guard against the enemy's torpedoes during the night, we missed them. Before we missed them, the fire on board the Ting Yuen was extinguished, and at that time we recognized six enemy's vessels, beside a few torpedo boats, but we did not know where other vessels took their flight.

"We sent Matsushima to naval station, and other injured vessels to Ta Dong.

"We steered our course back to place of previous engagement, but on the 18th at 2 P. M., on arriving there, nothing was observed, except the broken things floating.

"Failing to discover the enemy, we destroyed the Yang Wai, which, having caught fire, was left deserted on the beach.

"Thus we have gained the whole victory. Jubilee for our navy. Jubilee for our Empire."

Wendell Phillips's Home.

From The Boston Journal.

The memorial tablet to be placed on the old Phillips home at the corner of Essex Street and Harrison Avenue Nov. 29, will be inscribed as follows:

"Here Wendell Phillips resided during forty years, devoted by him to efforts to secure the abolition of African slavery in this country.

"The charms of home, the enjoyment of wealth and learning, even the kindly recognition of his fellow-citizens, were by him accounted as naught compared with duty.

"He lived to see justice triumphant, freedom universal, and to receive the tardy praises of his former opponents. The blessings of the poor, the friendless, and the oppressed enriched him.

"In Boston he was born, 29 November, 1811, and died 2 February, 1884.

"This tablet was erected in 1894, by order of the City Council."

Jekyl Island.

From The Brunswick (Ga.) Times-Advertiser.

Carpenters and other workmen are now employed on Jekyl island, and extensive improvements are being made. The clubhouse has been renovated, and the grounds and roads are also feeling the touch of improvement. A handsome hunters' lodge has been built on the south end of the island. It is reported that one of the New-York members of the club will add attractiveness to the island by erecting a $20,000 villa. The season at Jekyl will open on Dec. 15, and from that date the influx of visitors will continue all through the Winter.

GAMBLING LOSSES LED TO SUICIDE

Gustav Oehme Squandered His Money in "Shooting Craps," and Then Killed Himself with Poison.

In a fit of despondency, caused by losses sustained at "shooting craps," Gustav Oehme, twenty-two years old, of 171 Grand Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday morning in the laboratory of W. H. Schieffelin & Co.'s drug factory at 458 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, where he was employed.

Oehme had been in the employ of Schieffelin & Co. ever since he was a child, and had earned promotion to the pharmaceutical department.

He was a good workman and attentive to his duties, but he had a habit of gambling when the occasion and his pocketbook allowed. His salary was only $8 a week, but even out of that pittance he managed to squander considerable money in "shooting craps."

It is believed that his sister, with whom he lived, upbraided him for his bad habit and threatened to put him out of her house if he did not reform. He used to borrow small sums of money from his fellow-workmen, and all of it went the same way. By and by his borrowings became so large that he saw no way of paying his debts, and as his fellow-workmen nagged him because of his bad habits and demanded their money, he became despondent and took his life.

He asked Frederick Mehrtens, an elderly fellow-workman, about a month ago to go with him to a saloon on Fourteenth Street and aid him in recovering the money he had lost there. He requested Mehrtens to pretend to be his father and to threaten the saloon keeper with arrest if he did not return the money. Mehrtens, however, refused to do as Oehme wished, for fear of being beaten by the men that frequent the place. Mehrtens does not know where the saloon is situated, but says it is at some place on East Fourteenth Street.

Oehme was very despondent yesterday morning, but went about his work as usual. Shortly after 11 o'clock he appeared to be ill, and Superintendent Pfender sent for a physician and a policeman.

When they arrived Oehme was dead, having swallowed about two ounces of prussic acid. A four-ounce vial was found in his pocket half filled with the acid. It is supposed that he procured the acid surreptitiously. Oehme's only known relative is his sister.

HULL PIERCED BY A SWORDFISH

Capt. Sakkestad of the Norwegian Bark Lorenzo Tells How His Vessel Sprung a Bad Leak.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

As the credibility of the story relative to the piercing of the hull of the Norwegian bark Lorenzo by a swordfish while en route to Pensacola has been attacked by many incredulous persons, the Captain of the vessel has furnished the following statement:

"Toward evening on the 6th of October, 1894, in latitude 23 degrees north and longitude 30 degrees west, it was found that the vessel must suddenly have received a considerable leak, as the water had commenced to show itself through the flooring and ballast, and this, although the weather was fine, with only a slight swell from the northwest. This surprised us considerably, as the vessel had been perfectly tight up to the above date, although we had experienced heavy weather from Sept. 16 to Oct. 1.

"The crew was immediately called to the pumps, and on Sunday morning, Oct. 7, it was found that the water had again increased so as show itself above the floor, but by pumping every six hours during the rest of the voyage we succeeded in keeping the water from increasing on us.

"I then went down in the hold and examined and listened at the air ports, but could only hear the rushing of the water through the timbers when the vessel rolled. On the 9th of October I deemed it necessary to cut the ceiling planks in different parts of the vessel, commencing about 2 feet above the floor forward, to discover, if possible, where the leak was situated, and this work was continued on both sides of the vessel, until finally water was discovered coming in from about 4 feet below the water line.

"After tearing the planks off, we found an object, in appearance like a very thick stearine candle, penetrating the vessel's side from the outside, having gone through the metal sheathing, 6 inches of planking, grazing the timber, and going 3 inches into the inside ceiling, splitting the outside plank, and allowing the water to flow in very freely, although the object was as solid and fast in the wood as an iron bolt.

"The object, or rather sword, is of oval shape, circumference 2¼ inches at the point and 5 inches at the large end where it had broken off, and must be about 20 inches long.

"Fortunately, the vessel was in ballast. Had she been loaded, and consequently impossible to get at the leak, it is hard to state what might have been our fate."

Hartford's Generous Citizens.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Within a week Hartford has received information of three public parks to come into its possession by the gift of three public-spirited citizens—Col. Pope, Mr. Pond, and Mr. Keney. The total of the gifts probably exceeds $1,000,000. This is a remarkable succession of blessings to the Capital City, in whose good fortune and permanent improvement the State of Connecticut takes satisfaction and pride. Its growing dignity and beauty is in part the possession of us all.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or do housework in private family; five years' reference. 572 West 42d Av., 92d and 93d Sts., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; has good reference. 226 East 56th St., Room 14; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress, or as parlormaid; understands waiting; first-class city reference. Healy, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 414 West 46th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. 824 3d Av.; ring Dempsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting. Can be seen, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 108 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; furnish best references. Mrs. McEnery, 165 East 96th St., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook; in private family; best city reference. 237 East 28th St., Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl, highly recommended, as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a French girl; good city references. Eugenie Ferran, 224 West 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, and would assist with waiting or children. 222 West 37th St., Owens's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young French Swiss girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; flat preferred. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; first-class city references. 105 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid, or would help with other work; best city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young Englishwoman; city reference. M. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 446 West 49th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or parlormaid. 498 West 124th St.; ring Maher's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 252 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Understands parlor work and plain sewing; best city reference. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl, North of Ireland Protestant, as chambermaid, or to assist in other light work. 250 West 69th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; three years' personal reference. 942 1st Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid.—A lady desires a situation for a very competent and strictly trustworthy person; can be very highly recommended. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at Park Avenue Hotel, Room 389.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant woman as thoroughly-competent chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid alone; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; satisfactory city reference from last and former employers; willing to assist in pantry. 915 6th Av.; ring second bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; first-class city reference. 112 East 32d St., Cantillon's bell; call for two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with a private family; has nine years' reference from last employer; willing to assist in pantry. K. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist waitress, or do plain washing in a private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, young, tidy North German girl as chambermaid and nurse; understands sewing; the best references. 38 East 8th St., German Home.

Cooks.

A LADY wishes to place her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 119 West 48th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls, sisters; one as first-class cook and do all kinds of cooking equal to chef; sister as thorough chambermaid; best city reference from last place. Mahler, 214 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a professional cook in a private family; has just returned from Newport; has no objection to going to Washington or out of town; gives the best of city references. M. C., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in all branches plain and fancy cooking; good baker and manager; full charge if required; city references. Room 6, 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as cook; understands her business in all fine cooking; good home preferred to high wages; no washing; good city references. 211 East 26th St., third floor, back.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; or would go alone; good references. 214 West 84th St.; ring Blaney's bell; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as cook and laundress in private family; or as houseworker; six and a half years' reference. Call, Monday, at 236 East 47th St. McCann.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all fancy cooking, pastry, marketing; excellent city reference. Corner 109th St. and West Boulevard; store.

COOK.—By a German Protestant; strictly first-class; prepares and serves course dinners; excellent references; city or country. Collins, 160 West 23d St.

COOK.—By a young woman by the day or week as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; assist in fine or plain washing; best city reference. 323 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent cook; does all kinds of cooking, makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., fourth floor, front.

COOK.—By experienced young woman as cook; good baker; do plain washing in private family; good references. D., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; assist with washing and ironing; best city reference; no objection to go short distance in country. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in a private family; good city reference. 211 East 38th St., two flights.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as good cook and laundress in small private family. Present employer, 25 West 99th St. Durst.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference from last employer; willing to do coarse washing. 228 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and to do plain washing; American family preferred; no cards. 231 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By North of Ireland person as cook in small private family; assist with washing; good city reference. 125 East 53d St., basement door; no cards.

COOK.—First-class; competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; good city reference. K. T., 326 West 40th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as excellent cook; no objection to a little coarse washing; in flat; best of city reference from last place. 328 East 21st St., one flight up; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; is perfectly capable of taking full charge of a gentleman's kitchen; best city reference. L. Johnson, 102 West 37th St.

COOK, &c.—By a first-class cook and laundress; apartment preferred; best reference. M. E. D., 210 East 62d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and assist with washing; city reference. 210 West 62d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook in a private family; best city references. Faithful, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; first-class cook; no objection to do plain washing; city reference. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 31 East 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference. M. D., 213 East 25th St., Room 17.

COOK, &c.—By a competent girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; will do coarse washing; best references; private family. 981 6th Av., near 55th St., first bell.

COOK.—By one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. 876 6th Av., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing; wages, $20 to $25; best city reference. 268 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; good references given; wages expected, $30 month. A. L., 204 7th Av.

COOK.—By excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 West 10th St., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., Monday or Tuesday.

COOK.—First-class and assist with washing; in a private family; city references. 348 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a professional cook; English; first-class references; wages, $50. J. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook to assist with washing; city reference. 152 Columbus Av., near 67th St., Hohtgier's bell, top floor.

COOK.—By a neat, tidy young girl to do cooking and plain washing or general housework; best city reference. 419 West 50th St., store.

COOK.—By a Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; good baker; no washing. R., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook; understands all kinds of cooking; by day or week; best city references. M. T., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands all branches; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. 467 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; can furnish best city references; wages, $25. F. K., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; willing to assist at washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 250 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; willing and obliging; has best city reference. 547 2d Av.; ring three bells.

COOK.—By young woman; very good cook; good baker; excellent references. 822 3d Av., second flight, back.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. S. S., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 11 East 24th St.

COOK.—First-class; French; lately landed; good reference. Theoline, care Miss Ferran, 224 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and baker; best city reference; private family only. 526 West 42d St.; ring once.

COOK.—By Swede; can take entire charge of a kitchen; A1 city references. Cook, 248 East 32d St.

COOK.—By excellent cook. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 West 10th St., 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Monday or Tuesday.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; with references. 882 8th Av., 1st bell.

COOK.—By a first-class family cook; good city references. 533 8th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook and laundress; best of reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; laundress; good city references. 515 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; willing to do coarse washing. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook; first-class city references. 642 3d Av., near 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; city or country; good references. 872 2d Av.

COOK.—As good cook; good reference; city or country. S. J., 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By good cook; will assist with washing; city references. 208 West 41st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress or housecleaning. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; ring three times.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day; understands all kinds private housework and assist cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; can do everything in housework; best city references. 224 East 59th St., Sheehy's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing and cleaning; city reference. 301 East 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; work at reduced price; $1.50 day. 224 East 27th St., one flight, front.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good French dressmaker at home, by the day. 206 West 13th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady graduate, understanding Italian, as governess; best references. D. M., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands care of children; is quite capable of entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. H., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young French lady with much experience as nursery governess or companion; best references. P. G. L., 156 Henry St., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated North German Protestant as nursery governess; able to teach; first-class city reference. A. R., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By New-England housekeeper; four years' experience as managing housekeeper in one family in West 57th St.; desires similar position; takes charge of servants, supplies, bills, menus, repairs, &c.; testimonials; best city references. S. B. P., 224 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young Canadian woman as working housekeeper for bachelor or widower; thoroughly understands the duties of her position; city or country; personal city reference. Miss Williams, 97 West End Av., one flight up.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly woman to go as housekeeper for a widower, or as a first-class cook in a small family; best of references. Call, for two days, at 237 West 46th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, between 30 and 35, as housekeeper for two in family; good city reference. 229 West 27th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEKEEPER. — By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 229 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German widow as working housekeeper in a small family; best reference. 210 East 38th St., janitor's bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; six years' city reference; flat preferred. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl as general housework; a good, plain cook; no objection to short distance in country; references. 239 East 46th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework in a small private family; good reference. 204 East 33d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; city reference. 224 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German girl for housework in a small family. 360 7th Av., corner of 30th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl to do general housework; good reference. 237 East 29th St. Miss Hakanson.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, 20 years old, lately landed from Ireland, as kitchenmaid or to do up-stairs work; can be recommended from last place. Advertiser, 309 5th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Swedish woman as first-class kitchenmaid, or willing to do general housework. Call, all week, L. P., 157 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, well-educated person; knows the Continent thoroughly, having traveled for several years; speaks languages fluently; good sailor; best references. H. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and DRESSMAKER.—Will also make for children; cut and fit by Taylor's system; several years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references. A. C. G., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St., Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young North German, speaking French and English; good dressmaker and needleworker; best city reference. 434 2d Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; good dressmaker; cut and fit; good packer and competent in all maid's duties; three years' first-class references. M. V., 47 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. 131 West 35th St. Mrs. Keller.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; very good seamstress; knows all her duties; best city references. M. O., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class maid; competent in all maid's duties; very good packer and seamstress; three years' references. M. T., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Reliable person to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; references; accustomed to travel; graduate in massage. K., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Swedish girl; first-class references. L. M., 243 East 32d St.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young woman as maid and seamstress; a good dressmaker; excellent references. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 55 East 79th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; take charge of linen; willing and obliging; best city reference. D. B., Box 41, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE.—By Parisian lady as maid or nurse; first-class reference; in private family. Care of Miss Jospehine, 78 West 48th St., second floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do any kind of light housework. L. F. W., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By reliable person as maid to elderly or invalid lady; willing to assist with chamberwork and make herself useful; good references. 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By young woman as maid for elderly lady or child; do plain sewing; city reference. A. A. L., 26 West 61st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or MAID and to do Chamberwork.—By young woman; two years' best city reference. M. B., 349 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress in private family; assist with other work; city or country; best reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city reference; in private family; city or country; neat; orderly; good manager; shirts, collars. First-class, 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; take work home or go out by the day for gentleman's family; best city references. Mrs. Healy, 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; excellent references. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do private family washing at her house; first-class references. Advertiser, 302 East 34th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman in private family; can furnish best city reference; wages, $20. M. H., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 327 East 32d St., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; by the month or day; best city reference. J. H., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 436 9th Av.; ring Lavan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; city references. W. H., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress (German) to go out by the day; good reference. Mrs. Keyur, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family. Present employer's, from 11 till 3, Monday, 60 West 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has excellent reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 118 East 17th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.— By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse, medical and surgical, and expert massage operator; disengaged; prominent physicians and last employers can be seen in regard to reference; terms moderate. W. C., 821 6th Av.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class infant and child's nurse and seamstress; highly recommended by present employer; kind and fond of children. 57 East 66th St.

NURSE or MAID.—Understands entire charge of children, hairdressing, sewing, English, German, and French; traveled in Europe; reference. More, 143 West 14th St.

NURSE to GROWN CHILDREN.—By a refined Englishwoman; competent to teach; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; six years' reference. Reliable, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., near 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By Protestant, experienced and reliable, to take charge of infant or young children; good city reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By competent nurse and seamstress to grown children; understands all kinds family sewing; best city references. F. A., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a refined young woman as nurse to a child under four; very efficient in sickness, having had the entire care of children for years. 7 East 43d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a refined American girl as nurse to growing children or as useful maid to elderly lady; good seamstress and is capable of holding any position of trust. McCally, 190 East 76th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to recommend an experienced, healthy young nurse for a baby or young children. 17 Park Av.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; take charge of baby or grown children; can do mending; best references. M. J., Box 351 Times Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By a Swiss girl as nurse or chambermaid; understands English; seamstress. Daeppen, 341 West 30th St., French Home.

NURSE.—By a young, respectable girl, (18;) speaks German and English; can also teach music; nurse or child's maid. 127 East 17th St.

NURSE.—To invalid lady; eleven years' best doctors' and patients' references; willing to be useful. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE. — By thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; five years' city reference; city or country. E. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands her duties; good references. Nurse, 155 Waverley Place.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; two years' city reference. 228 East 59th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By competent German girl as nurse for young children; very best city references. Call, Monday, at 231 East 79th St., one flight up.

NURSE GIRL.—By an experienced, competent girl as nurse for children nearly two years old and over; good city reference. 1,165 2d Av., between 61st and 62d Sts., top floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent parlormaid and waitress; willing to assist with any other light work; best of reference. 159 East 53d St., top floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID or CHAMbermaid and Nurse.—By young Swedish woman; city reference. J. J., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress or to assist dressmaker; by the day; good reference. 348 3d Av., third flat.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young French girl to go out by the day; do sewing and mending; is a good seamstress. Mary Ferran, 224 West 18th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young girl as excellent waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in small private family; three years' best city reference. J. P., Box 200 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable American girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; fully competent; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a small private family; best city reference. 158 East 92d St., fourth bell, east.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class waitress; eighteen months in last place; present employer can be seen. 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. C. L., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID. — Employer can be seen between 10 and 1, at 71 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; or chamberwork and waitress. 206 East 57th St., fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 238 East 33d St., first floor.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid; city references. 118 West 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; can serve wines and make all kinds salads and carve; best city referehce. M. M., 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough, competent waitress in a private family; best city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; first-class reference. 128 Madison Av., former employer.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a French woman for family washing at home; by week or month. 345 West 26th St.

WASHING.—By young German woman, washing to take home, at 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. C. Harchbell, 133 West 24th St., second floor, front.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to do family washing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. McKown, 256 East 76th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman at 75 cents a dozen; good open-air drying. 162 West 28th St., third floor.

WASHING.—By respectable woman to go out by the day as washer and ironer; best reference. 231 West 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a lady as attendant on insane or invalid lady, or would go as governess or companion. M. Potter, 532 West 42d St.

BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRL, LATELY arrived, as a mother's help with a baby or grown-up children; good sewer. Call, two days, between 10 and 12, 220 West 36th St.

BUTTONHOLES.—Hand-made; first-class work for dressmaker; private families; reasonable. 387 8th Av., 29th St.

DISHWASHER.—By respectable woman to wash dishes in hotel or restaurant or do light housework in small family; good reference. 410 West 29th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of work; references. Diligency, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECO

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Higher Prices, with Speculation More Active.

EUROPE AND THE WEST BUYING FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Active -- Coffee Higher.

The outside public appeared to think that prices were about as low as they are going, and started in to buy because everything is cheap. This caused a sharp advance all along the line and gave quite a little excitement to the trading, especially in wheat and cotton. Coffee was influenced by some local covering and rallied sharply near the close. Provisions followed grain, but failed to show any considerable dealings. Reports of damage to the Argentine crop also helped the grain market.

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the close strong at 1¼@1⅝c advance. The opening was ¼@⅝c ap, on a decrease of 528,000 bushels on passage, with cables firmer, decreased stocks, moderate foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; declining ⅜@⅝c on local realizing and a larger increase in visible than expected; advanced 1¼@1⅝c on a decrease of 1,258,000 bushels in the English visible, reports of damage to the Argentine crop, and free covering of shorts, with a large switching and scalping trade. Spot was firm at 1¼@1⅝c advance, checking business. Sales, 26,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 60¾c, or 1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do, to the trade, at 1⅛c over December, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞@2c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat...Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62¾c.... Clearances thence, 79,382 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 85,379 bushels....Receipts, 381,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 418,307 bushels; in the interior, 832,386 bushels..... Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 329,723 bushels, or to 13,464,- 246 bushels, of which 6,840,000 bushels contract, red and 300,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,840,000 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,662,000 bushels, or to 83,914,000 bushels, against 77,286,- 000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@⅛c on easier cables, increased stocks, and an increase of 320,000 bushels on passage, with the West weaker and freer receipts expected; advanced ⅜@⅝c on local covering and influenced by wheat, with the close firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance and trading dull. Spot was fairly active and ¼c lower, with the close weak. Sales, 63,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels steamer mixed at 54¾c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels old No.2 mixed at 59c, free on board afloat; the trade bought 3,- 000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 57¼c, delivered; 3,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51@52½c; 5,000 bushels No. 3 at 53¾c, delivered; 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 53¾@54c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 54c, elevator....Receipts, 152,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 224,808 bushels; in the interior, 607,777 bushels....Clearances thence, 6,787 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 14,030 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 50,743 bushels, or to 166,085 bushels, (106,810 bushels No. 2 corn and 1,077 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,077,000 bushels, or to 3,842,000 bushels, against 7,520,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without special features, with the close steady at ⅛@¼c advance on a local trade. Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 66,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33⅜c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c; track mixed, 33@35c; track white, 37@41c for 45,000 bushels....Receipts, 135,800 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 129,092 bushels, or to 2,323,- 309 bushels, (290,700 bushels No. 2 white and 1,371,821 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 81,000 bushels, or to 9,191,000 bushels, against 4,834,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	...	@	59
December	1,320,000	57 15-16@59 3-16	59⅛
January	130,000	59 @60¼	60⅛
February	...	@	...
March	170,000	61 @62¼	62¼
May	2,175,000	62 5-16@63 9-16	63½
June	10,000	63 @64⅛	64⅛
July	30,000	63⅜ @64½	64½
Total	3,835,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	...	@	57¼
December	30,000	53⅞ @54¼	54¼
January	105,000	51⅝ @52¼	52¼
May	340,000	52 @52½	52½
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	33⅜ @33½	33½
January	...	@	34⅜
February	10,000	35¼ @	35¼
May	60,000	35¾ @36	36
Total	80,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers were bidding 5@10c under asking prices, but failed to secure any large quantities, as receivers were helped by the sharp advance in wheat. Sales, 10,775 bbls, including 2,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.75; 1,200 sacks do at $3.45; 900 bbls bakers' extra at $2.55@$2.65; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $2.62½@$2.75; 1,050 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.10@$2.30; 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.55; 600 bbls Winter patents at $2.80@$3.15; 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.25; 375 bbls Indiana at $2.90; 2,500 bbls City Mills clear at $3.20, and 600 do patents at $3.90. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have awarded the contract for 3,000 bbls, for use on Blackwell's Island, to Austin, Nichols & Co. at $2.60 per bbl for Spring and $2.79 for Winter, delivery previous to Jan. 1....Arrivals, 10,615 bbls and 21,365 sacks; exports, 6,255 bbls and 9,254 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 72,082 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	@
Fine	@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	@ ..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	2.10@ 2.15	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.30@ 2.35	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.65
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	@ ..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.15
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	@ ..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@ ..	@ 3.35
City No. 2	@ ..	@ 2.45
City supers	@ ..	@ 2.20
City fine	@ ..	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	@
Fine	Nom'l.	@ ..
Supers	Nom'l.	@ ..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2 10
No. 1	2.25@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.80
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.35
White wheat str'ts	@ ..	@ ..
Patents	3.30@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.60	3.70@ 3.85
Kansas patents	@ ..	@ ..
Kansas straights	@ ..	@ ..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	@ ..	@ ..
City supers	@ ..	@ ..
City fine	@ ..	@ ..

RYE FLOUR—Firm but quiet; sales 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Steady and dull. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85 to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@57c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote; Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.25; white do, $3.35@3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.08@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.20@$1.22; white, $1.23@$1.24.

OATMEAL—Firm but quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.75; cut, $4.65@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c for boatloads to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet and firm at 61@66c for No. 2 Western to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63½@64c.

MALT—Dull, with free offerings. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@80c; middlings, 85@90c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 80c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there is no further marked change in prices. There is continued effort to sell moderate quantities at the modified figures of last week, and of held stock, which had been bought at a price to admit of a profit. We quote: Spot clover, $9.25@$9.75, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market has a positive position as concerns prices in exhibiting weakness and in decline, and the difference of opinion as to a decided reaction is now over. Prime yellow has been sold at 30c, and is further offered at that price, which buyers are quite as careful as for several days in expectation that the situation will be more in their favor. The surroundings are against a material trading from exporters at current figures. England keeps on a relatively low basis on the grades of oil it produces, and is offering the trade from the Mediterranean favorable terms as against the markets in this country. That country had bought extensively here early this month, when prices were low; its current demands are not large, but such as they are they do not show upon this market. Other export sources were also very quiet. Germany will want more of the oil this year to feed its compound lard refineries, as it will be more against buying the manufactured article with its disposition to favor its home products in retaliation for this country's impost on beet root. The local refiners are buying crude here, and its price is kept fairly steady as compared with yellow, on account of the necessity of furnishing recent full contracts for yellow and which were made at a comparatively satisfactory price. There is very little trading here in any grade, while buyers find more general offerings, especially of parcels to arrive, showing a disposition on the part of the mills to sell from their increasing accumulations on a remarkably liberal production. The prices of crude in bulk at the South are lower, with 20c the general quotation, and some variation from this in certain locations. Sales are 525 bbls prime crude, in lots, at 25½c; 100 bbls do at 26c, closing at 25½c; 300 bbls and 100 bbls prime yellow at 30c, closing at 30c, with one lot offered at 29¾c; 200 bbls do, December delivery, at 30c. Good off-grade yellow is 28½c bid, and 29c asked. White at 33c, and 1,000 bbls crude, in bulk, at the mills at 20c. Lard oil is quiet, up moderately, with 56c quoted. Red is quiet, with 4¾@5c quoted. Cocoanut is firm; Ceylon quoted at 5½@5¾c, and Cochin at 6½c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Hogs are in large supply, yet they are falling off somewhat from last week's exceptionally large market. The tone appears to be healthier. Probably the improved feeling is more the result of stronger grain markets, yet there is some encouragement in signs of increasing wants. More of a business is going on at the West with exporters than appears in the record of the sales. It is hoped that the long lull here will soon be broken, although no marked activity is probable this side of the new year. Local distributions continue moderate. The reports from four Atlantic ports for last week were 5,613 bbls pork, 12,957,868 lb lard, and 9,515,050 lb bacon, while last year for the same time they were 3,991 bbls pork, 5,653,355 lb lard, and 11,120,350 lb bacon. Chicago's shipments last week were 8,578 bbls pork, 9,223,704 lb lard, and 12,181,660 lb bacon; and same time last year, 2,748 bbls pork, 7,622,631 lb lard, and 12,437,758 lb bacon. Chicago expects today 33,000 hogs.

LARD—Western steam is stronger, and from 5 to 10 points advance; the latter more an asking basis for some deliveries. There is more of a desire to buy, especially at the West, actual stuff, and for export. While large supplies of hogs are looked for in the near future, yet there is a feeling that they will not prove as burdensome as last week's supply. There appears to be a little more courage among buyers. Sale of 100 tcs cash at 7.35c, closing at 7.35c bid. City steam is quite firm at 6.75c, at which price there were sales of 175 tcs. Options, no sales. November closed at 7.37c nominal. December closed at 7.37c nominal. January closed at 7.40c nominal. Refined has a slack sale for the Continent, and is only moderately active for the compound product, the latter chiefly on home account; Continent quoted at 7.65c, and South American at 8.15c. Compound lard at 5.50@5.75.

PORK—Here there was a light call from the West Indian shippers, with steadiness over prices. Sales of 200 bbls. The Chicago trading was early at 5@7½c decline, but recovered, and closed firm, at close to Saturday night's prices, with November at $12.07, January $12.07, and May at $12.40; here prices are for mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—English shippers are taking up some low grade India mess at the easy prices, with sales of 200 tcs at $11.50@$14, but choice is quoted at $16@$17. The home demands are moderate, and not at all general. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.75@$8; plate at $8.25@ $8.50.

BEEF HAMS are in very fair stock, but the smokers are unwilling to buy even at easy figures. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—City meats are about steady in price, with a moderate trading. Sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb, 6¾c; 1,000 lb pickled shoulders, at 5⅝@5½c; 500 lb pickled hams, at 8¾@9c, while at Chicago 75,000 lb green hams were sold at 7¾c, with quite free offerings of all meats. City pickled hams, 9¾@10¼c; do shoulders at 5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7¾@ 7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8½@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS are about steady in price, with fair demand. Receipts at all West side markets yesterday, 83,555 head, against 48,253 head same time last year. Chicago estimated its receipts for yesterday as 53,000 head, and for to-day 33,000 head. Its market was slow and generally 5c lower, to $3.60@$4.75. Cincinnati had receipts of 9,380 head, and was barely steady to 5c lower, to $3.80@$4.65. St. Louis receipts were, 7,249 head, with its market lower, to $4@$4.55. Kansas City receipts, 5,000 head, with a steady market, at $4.20 @$4.55. Omaha's receipts, 3,500 head, with the market 5@10c lower, to $3.90@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 6@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is no trouble found in carrying along a strong market, although no further advance has taken place. Prime city is at 4 1-16c, firm, and choice at 4¼c. While the West is selling common at 4⅝c, in tierces, and packers at 5c, finding as well a ready market, it is clear that arrivals thence cannot be expected upon this market, while the interior makers are not satisfied with current prices and are shipping forward sparingly. It is the fact of these small supplies from the country that the city melters are enabled to be confident over prices, although depending entirely upon home sources of demand.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is in light supply and firm at 9⅝@9¾c for city. OLEOSTEARINE is still held at 7¼c, and finds bids at 7¼c, with more or less interest from the lard refiners at the inside price, but indifference otherwise.

COTTON.

CONTRACTS were active and unsettled, with the early trading at a decline of 9@ 10 points, following Liverpool, and on increased receipts, but advancing rapidly on local covering, and increased outside buying, and closing firm at 3@5 points' gain for the day. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 206 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	6c
Middling Gulf	6¼c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.75@5.77	5.63	5.63	100
December	5.78@5.79	5.79	5.65	12,700
January	5.86@5.87	5.87	5.71	46,400
February	5.91@5.92	5.93	5.77	11,600
March	5.97@5.98	5.99	5.82	98,800
April	6.03@ ..	6.03	5.88	6,500
May	6.08@6.09	6.10	5.93	65,200
June	6.14@6.15	6.15	6.00	19,200
July	6.19@6.20	6.19	6.06	3,200
August	6.24@6.25	6.26	6.11	5,000
September	@ ..	6.24	6.24	200
October	@ ..	..	..	..
Total				268,900

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1894.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Gal.	11958	24738	..	..	..	..
N. O.	22870	22386	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1538	2470	..	..	..	..
Sav.	8831	5879	..	..	..	..
Char'ton	2995	3158	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	2238	1516	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6083	5852	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	1136	977	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila	955	667	..	..	..	..
West Point	2088	3178	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vel'n, Tex	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	55632	70886	..	..	..	..
This day last w'k	47308	71409	69653	48869	41308	52903
This day last y'r	53588	58004	59406	38485	44189	80749

COFFEE.

Contracts opened dull and unchanged to 15 points off, following Havre's loss of ¾@ 1¼f, while Hamburg was ¼ pfennig down to ¼ pfennig up, but local shorts began to cover late in the way, and the close was strong at 10@50 points advance, with a fair business. Spot Rio was dull but firm at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 mats Lahat, at 22c; 600 piculs Timor, to arrive; 300 bags Savanilla and 700 pkgs Jamaica, on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening call, 11 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 11.65c; total, 250 bags.

Between Call and Close—November, 500 bags at 13.75c, 1,000 bags at 13.80c, 500 bags at 14.15c; December, 1,000 bags at 13.25c, 750 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.35c, 1,500 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.50c, 500 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.60c; January, 500 bags at 12.75c, 3,000 bags at 12.85c, 2,250 bags at 12.90c; February, 750 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 13c; March, 1,750 bags at 12.20c, 750 bags at 12.25c, 1,000 bags at 12.20c, 1,000 bags at 12.25c, 250 bags at 12.35c, 750 bags at 12.45c, 250 bags at 12.50c; May, 500 bags at 11.80c, 1,000 bags at 11.85c, 500 bags at 12c, 1,000 bags at 12.05c; September, 250 bags at 11.65c, 1,250 bags at 11.60c; total, 24,000 bags.

Exchange—55 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for November; 45 points paid to exchange 500 bags January for December; 50 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags January for December; total for day, 28,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.10@13.15	16.10@16.15
February	12.95@13.00	15.80@15.90
March	12.50@12.55	15.65@15.70
April	12.20@12.30	15.45@15.55
May	12.05@12.10	15.25@15.35
June	11.90@11.95	15.10@15.20
July	11.80@11.90	15.00@15.10
August	11.75@11.85	@15.00
September	11.70@11.80	@14.85
October	11.55@11.65	@ ..
November	14.10@14.20	16.45@16.50
December	13.80@13.65	16.30@16.35

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	136,453
Arrivals	..
	136,453
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	4,782
Total stock in New-York to-day	131,671
Total stock in Baltimore	17,625
Arrivals	..
	17,625
Deliveries Saturday	396—17,229
Total stock in New-Orleans	40,542
Arrivals	..
	40,542
Deliveries Saturday	956—39,586
Total stock in other ports	..
	56,815
Total stock in United States	188,486
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 24	131,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 24	7,500
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Nov. 24	160,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
Total	494,986
Same time 1893	474,280

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15½c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7	No. 10	.. below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.37½ above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.50 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.75 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22¼	Coro	16¼@18
Padang, int'r	24¼@25	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Maracaibo	16½@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	19¼@19½
Bucaramanga	17¾@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	17 @18	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¾@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18¾
Fair to good	18¾@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18½	San Salvador	17¾@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand runs very fair for fancy new stock, with full prices ruling.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal— N. Orleans, open kettle—

Ordinary	13@13	Fair	29@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	C'oice	35@38
Choice	22@25	B'badoes, job'g	30@32
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—Mail orders show up good, and the local inquiry continues fair, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	2⅝@ 3
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4¼@ 4½
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@ 2⅜
Good	4¾@5⅛	Java	3¼@ 3½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice flour	2⅜@ 2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅛@6⅜	Patna	4¼@4¼

SUGAR—Raw was neglected, as the refined product moves out slowly, and the trust has a full supply on hand. Refined were easier and very dull.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @ ..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16@ ..
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞ @5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞ @5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞ @5 1-16
Powdered	4 5-16@4½
Coarse powdered	4 5-16@4½
Granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Coarse granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Con. granulated	4 5-16@4½
Cubes	4 5-16@4½
XXXX powdered	4 9-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 5-16@4½
Diamond A	4 1-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3 15-16@4⅛
Columbia A	3 13-16@4
Windsor A	3 13-16@4
Ridgewood	3 13-16@4
Phoenix A	3 13-16@4
Empire A	3⅞ @3 15-16
No. 6	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 7	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 8	3½ @3 11-16
No. 9	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 10	3⅜ @3 9-16
No. 11	3 5-16@3½
No. 12	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 13 (net)	3 3-16@ ....
No. 14 (net)	3 1-16@ ....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—There is a very even market for most grades, mediums alone excepted, which are rather easy, despite continued stock demand, and the feeling running along to buy cautiously this side of the new year. Small receipts check any pressure to sell. West India buyers are especially limited in taking up supplies. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for mediums, $1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign mediums, as to quality; new white kidneys nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—On fancy creamery, the market holds firm at 26c for Western, though the movement is quite moderate; lower qualities are in light demand, but steady. June creamery less active, but firm, for top grades. A moderate call for fancy State dairy Fall tubs at full prices; other grades quiet.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	..	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	..	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	..	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	..	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	..	18	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	..	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	..	21	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	..	16	@20
Dairy, firkins, extras	..	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	..	18	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	..	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	..	23½	@24½
Creamery, seconds	..	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	..	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	..	22	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	..	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	..	18	@20
Imitation creamery, seconds	..	18	@15
Dairy, firsts	..	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	..	11	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	..	14½	@15
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	..	12	@13½
Factory, June, tubs, extras	..	13½	@14
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	..	11	@12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	..	12½	@13
Factory, seconds	..	11	@..
Factory, thirds	..	10	@10½

CHEESE—Large full cream is firm, with business restricted on account of the limited arrivals. Small is at 11¾@12c for fancy colored, with white at 11¼@11½c. The best of the under qualities, also of part skins, are firm, but rather quiet.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	..	11¾	@11¾
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	..	10½	@11
State full cream, large, choice	..	..	@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	..	10¼	@10½
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	..	9	@10
State, full cream, small size, fancy	..	11¼	@12
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	..	9	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	..	8	@..
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	..	5¾	@7¼
State, part skims, large size, choice	..	7	@7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	..	4½	@6¼
State, part skims, common	..	3½	@4

EGGS—Choice fresh are at regular prices, with very moderate offering; and 24c reached in instances for Western; inferior stock quiet. A fair inquiry, and steady market for early packed refrigerator stock. Limed in light demand.

State and Pennsylvania	..	24	@25
Western, fresh gathered, choice	..	23½	@24
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	..	25	@23½
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	..	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch	..	17	@..
Western, early packed, fair to good	..	15½	@16½
Western, early packed, defective, cs	..	$3.25	@$4.00
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	..	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	..	..	@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	..	16	@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes fairly steady and moderately active for desirable domestic, and dull for foreign. Sweets quiet and easy, except for prime. Beans weak on free supplies. Other vegetables at full prices, and fairly active for good.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00	@$3.00
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.50	@ ..
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.25	@ 2.25
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.00	@ 4.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25	@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10	@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00	@ 5.00
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25	@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.62	@ 1.87
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75	@ 1.25
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00	@ 4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50	@ ..
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00	@$1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50	@ ..
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15	@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.75	@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.75
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50	@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75	@ 90

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—The increased business on the Pacific coast and up the State tends to keep prices very regular here, with business moderate.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@9	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	6	@7	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@7	
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@5	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12	
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@9	
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@7	
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@5½	
Bavarian, new	22	@26	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	19	@21	

HIDES—Offerings were reserved and demand slow, with prices firm.

| Dry.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Great Success of the Government Bond Issue.

OFFSET BY UNFAVORABLE INFLUENCES

The Shoe and Leather Bank Defalcation, St. Paul's Loss in Net Earnings, and the Northwestern Dividend.

The great success of the Government bond issue would probably have had a more marked effect on stock prices yesterday had it not been for other influences which were depressing in their tendency. First of these was the heavy defalcation in the Shoe and Leather Bank, which was made public on Saturday; next the decrease in St. Paul's net earnings for October of over $650,000, and, finally, the uncertainty pending the rate of dividend to be declared by the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company today. As a whole, the market was dull, with a prevailing sentiment of uncertainty. The bears naturally took advantage of the conditions, and, as a result, the active list closed lower than on Saturday.

The greatest pressure was directed against the Grangers, and of that group St. Paul was the chief sufferer. It closed at 58½, its lowest price of the day, and a net loss of 1¼ points. Northwestern, on about half the business done in St. Paul, lost ½, while Burlington dropped ⅝ and Rock Island ¼. There was much guessing as to the probable rate of the Northwestern dividend, but nothing definite was known about the matter. The poor showing made by the St. Paul Company for October strengthened the belief in many quarters that the Northwestern dividend will be placed on a 5 per cent. basis.

The coal stocks were heavy on light trading early in the day, but strengthened later on a belief that the coal sales agents will take important action to-day looking to more harmonious operations in the trade in the future. It is thought that while circular prices may be induced to correspond more closely with actual transactions an agreement to restrict production will help the situation. The heaviest trading was in Reading, and it was done at declining prices, although the sales had little to do with the coal trade situation. It is thought that stock which was bought some time ago by Philadelphia interests, having been registered and thus made available for election purposes irrespective of ownership, is now being thrown over. Another cause of weakness was rumored dissensions in the Olcott-Earle Committee, but the rumors were not confirmed.

There was less done than usual in the industrial group. Sugar was exceptionally quiet, the sales in it being only 15,200 shares. It also moved within narrower limits than usual, and its final price was only ¾ lower than on Saturday. Distilling and Cattle Feeding showed more animation than for a long while, its activity being due, probably, to the presence in the city of President Greenhut. Stock in the names of insiders was delivered. Chicago Gas and Western Union were traded in to a limited extent, and both scored fractional losses.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier in the morning, but firmer later in the day. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—Par to 2c premium. Chicago—25c premium. St. Louis—Par bid.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62¾ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 28 13-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,394,585, and the exports for the same period $86,774,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,379,847.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was inactive, though firmly held. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 8 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at 15-16@1 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $71,590,377, and balances $4,391,500. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $228,054.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was more active and was fairly firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1½
B. C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1¼
Chicago & Western Indiana gen	1½
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	1¼
Missouri Pacific 3d	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. cn	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1⅜
Richmond & Danville 5s, t. r	1¼
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	1½
Wabash 2d	1
Washington, O. & W. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Colorado Midland 1st	1⅜
Kansas Pacific cn	1¼
Toledo, A. A. & G. T. 1st	5
United States Cordage 1st	2¼

Government bonds were firm. The 2s advanced 1, the 4s registered ½, the 4s coupon ¾, the 5s registered 1¼, and the 5s coupon 1. The sales on call were $1,000 4s coupon at 115½ and $10,000 5s coupon at 117½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	115½	115⅝
4s, c	115¼	115½
5s, r	118⅝	119¼
5s, c	118⅝	119¼
Currency 6s, 1895	102	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	111	..
Currency 6s, 1899	114½	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cher. 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $70,000 Virginia 6s, deferred, trust receipts, stamped, sold at 9¼@9⅛.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Central, National	122
Commerce	180
Hudson River	150
Irving	135
Metropolitan	2
Southern National	167½
State of New-York	103
Third National	108
United States National	175
Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	37¼	37½	37½	37½	37	38	100
American Cotton Oil	28	28	27½	27½	27¼	27⅝	230
American Cotton Oil pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	71⅞	73	110
*American Sugar Refining	88½	88½	87¾	88	88	88⅛	15,200
*American Sugar Refining pf	93	94	93	94	93½	..	100
*American Tobacco	98	98	98	98	97¾	99	104
American Tobacco pf	109¼	109¼	108	108	108	110	131
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	200
*Bay State Gas	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	23¾	24	200
Canada Southern	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	18	18	17⅝	18⅛	15,200
Chicago Gas	73¼	73½	72⅛	72½	72⅝	73⅛	7,370
Chicago & Alton	145½	145½	145½	145½	145	148	50
Chicago & Northwestern	98	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	14,610
Chicago & Northwestern pf	142	142	142	142	141	143	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	70⅞	71	70½	70½	70¼	70⅝	4,970
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37	37	37	37	37¼	37¾	4
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59⅜	59⅜	58½	58½	58⅝	58½	30,395
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117	119	260
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	61⅜	61⅝	61	61¼	61¼	61⅜	7,527
Colorado Coal & Iron, dev	9	9	9	9	9	10	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	26½	26	26½	26	26½	400
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½	6	200
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	17	17	17	17	17	..	100
Consolidated Gas Co	122¼	122¾	122¼	122¼	122	122½	235
Delaware & Hudson	126½	127¼	126¾	127⅛	127⅛	127½	1,573
Del., Lack. & Western	158	158	158	158	158½	159	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	35	35	34½	35½	150
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	11,285
General Electric	35	35	34¾	35	34¾	34⅞	805
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3½	3½	3½	3½	3	4	100
Illinois Central	89¾	90	89¾	90	90	91	83
Iowa Central	7	7	7	7	7	7½	100
Iowa Central pf	24	24	24	24	24	26	10
Laclede Gas	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	21⅝	22½	200
Laclede Gas pf	80	80	80	80	80	82	110
Lake Erie & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16¾	50
Lake Shore	134½	134½	134½	134½	133½	134¾	220
Long Island	86	86	85½	85½	85	88	600
*Long Island Traction	14¼	14¼	14	14	14	14⅛	600
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	54¾	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	54	315
Manhattan Consolidated	105¼	105¼	104½	105¼	105	105¼	1,590
Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	..	26
Missouri Pacific	28⅜	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅜	1,290
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	5
*National Lead Co	40¾	40¾	40	40	39⅞	40⅛	800
*National Lead Co. pf	86¼	86¼	86	86	85½	87	250
New-Jersey Central	95¼	95¼	93½	94	93¾	94¼	3,220
New-York Central	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼	99	99¼	441
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅝	600
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	4,095
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	42	42	41¾	41¾	41½	42	200
North American	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	1,125
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4½	500
Northern Pacific pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	18	18⅜	1,263
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	10	15	50
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16	100
Pacific Mail	22½	22½	22	22	21¾	22¼	490
Philadelphia & Reading	16¼	16¼	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	8,925
P., C., C. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	15½	16	10
Pullman Palace Car Co	156	156	155½	156	156	157	700
Rich. & W. Point, 5th in. pd	17⅛	17¼	17	17¼	16¾	17⅜	525
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115½	115½	115¼	115½	115½	117	22
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	100
So. Atlantic Telegraph	92	92	92	92	92	..	400
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	34	33¾	33¾	33½	34	515
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	109	109	107	107	107	110	28
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19	20	300
Southern Railway	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	5,267
Southern Railway pf	38¾	39¼	37¾	37¾	38	39	3,683
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16	100
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10	200
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	4	4	4	4	4	5	10
United States Cordage	9½	9½	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	880
United States Cordage pf	15¾	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15½	16	611
United States Cordage gtd	23	25	23	25	22	25	400
United States Rubber	41¼	41¼	41	41	40¾	41¼	300
United States Rubber pf	96	96	96	96	96	95½	100
*United States Leather pf	60	60	60	60	60	59½	100
Wabash pf	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	14¼	14⅛	490
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88¾	87½	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	3,210
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12⅜	12	12½	12	12½	1,000

Total sales 143,409

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	68	Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	41½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	65½	St L & Iron Mt 5s	79¾					
	2,000		10,000		7,000		66		1,000		2,000	
	6,000	65¾	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		N Y Cent 1st Reg		St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s					
	9,000	65⅝		103⅞		127		103				
	3,000	65½		104	N Y Elevated 1st		So Pac, N Mex 1st					
	2,000s3	65½		103¾		110⅜		103				
	7,000	65½	Chi & West Ind G M		N Y, Lack & West Construction Mtge		Southern Ry 1st 5s					
	20,000	65⅜		119½		116¼		88¼				
	15,000	65⅜	C, Ind, St L & C 4s			116½		88⅜				
	18,000	65⅞		94⅛	N Y & N Eng 1st 7s			88⅜				
	22,000	65½	Colorado Midland 1st			117⅜		88⅜				
	5,000	65¾		75½	N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s			88⅜				
	11,000	65½	Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s			88		88⅜				
	5,000	65⅜		86	N Y, O & W Con 5s			88⅜				
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s		Den & Rio Grande 1st			111			88⅜				
	2,000	19½		113	Norf & South 1st 5s			88⅜				
	9,000	19⅝	Des M & Ft Dodge Extension 4s			104		88⅜				
	16,000	19⅝		80	Nor Pac 2d Coup			88⅜				
	5,000	19¼	Dul & Iron Range 1st			88		88⅜				
	5,000s3	19¼		91½		88¼		88⅜				
	1,000	19¼	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		Nor Pac 3d Coup			88⅜				
	9,000s3	19¼		104		60½		88⅜				
	2,000	19¼	East Tenn Reorg Lien 4-5s		Nor Pac Cons 5s			88⅜				
	5,000	19⅝		84		28½		88⅜				
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s		Eliz, Lex & B S 5s			2,000	28⅝		88⅜				
	15,000	41¾		99	Nor Pac & Mon 1st			88⅜				
Austin & N W 1st		Ft Worth & D C 1st			1,000	35		88⅜				
	10,000	88¾		74½	Ohio River R R G M			88⅜				
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s		Gal, Har & S An 2d			1,000	80		88⅜				
	5,000	112¾		90½	Ohio Southern 1st			88⅜				
	4,000	112½	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s			103		88⅜				
Brooklyn Elev 1st				91¼	Omaha & St Louis 1st Trust Co Certs			88⅜				
	5,000	80½		91		41		88⅜				
	5,000s10F	80½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		Ore Imp Co Con 5s			88⅜				
	5,000	81		90		53		88⅜				
	6,000	81½		90½		53¼		88⅜				
Bur, C R & Nor 1st Collat Trust 5s				90¾	Oregon R & Nav 5s			88⅜				
	3,000	96¾	H & T Cent 1st 5s			71		88⅜				
	2,000	97		105½	Oregon Short Line 6s			88⅜				
	1,000	97½	H & T Cent G M 4s			87		88⅜				
Can South 1st Gtd				63	Pac of Mo 1st 4s			88⅜				
	4,000	112	Ill Central 4s, 1953			101½		88⅜				
	2,000	111¾		98½	Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc			88⅜				
Central Pac 6s, 1896		Iowa Central 1st 5s				18¾		88⅜				
	1,000	102¾		90		18½		88⅜				
Central Pac 6s, 1898		Kan Pac 1st Cons			Phil & Read Gen 4s			88⅜				
	5,000	105⅞		77¾		76¼		88⅜				
C & O Pur M'y F'd		Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s				76		88⅜				
	2,000	108¾		90	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st			88⅜				
Ches & Ohio Con 5s						142		88⅜				
	1,000	107½	Met Elevated 1st		Rich & Danville 6s			88⅜				
	11,000	107½		121		120		88⅜				
Chi, Bur & Nor 6s		Mil & St Paul 1st Wis & Minn Div			Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped			88⅜				
	1,000	104½		109½		93½		88⅜				
	2,000	105	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A		Rio Grande West 1st			88⅜				
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s				91¼		70½		88⅜				
	19,000	124	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s			71		88⅜				
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s				83		70½		88⅜				
	3,000	102¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		St L & S Fr G M 6s			88⅜				
	1,000	102½		46¾		101		88⅜				
Chi, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s				46⅞		101		88⅜				
	1,000	98⅝		46⅞		101		88⅜				
Nebraska Ext 4s				83	St L & S Fr Con 4s			88⅜				
	10,000	88¾	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d			106		88⅜				
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s				46¾		106¼		88⅜				
	2,000	100		46⅞		106¼		88⅜				
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s				46⅞		106		88⅜				
	23,000	98	Mo, Kan & East 1st			106¼		88⅜				
	2,000	98½		83⅜	St L & S Fr Cons 4s Registered			88⅜				
	2,000	99	Missouri Pac 3d			106		88⅜				
Chi G L & C Co 1st				109		105¼		88⅜				
	1,000	92	Morgan's L & T 7s			105¼		88⅜				
Chi & Norwestern 25-Year Deb 5s Registered				123¾	Wash, Ohio & W 1st			88⅜				
	6,000	105	Nash, C & St L Con			81		88⅜				
Chi, St Paul & M 1st				99	Wn Un Col Trust 5s			88⅜				
	10,000	129		99⅞		108½		88⅜				
				100								

Total sales $1,324,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
American Coal	89	..
American Express	113	115
American Telegraph & Cable	80	..
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	66½	68½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7	9
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2⅛	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59¾	59¾
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central Pacific	15	16
Central & South. Am. Tel	105	110
Chicago & Alton pf	165	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	73	90
Colorado, Hocking Val. & T. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31½	33½
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	12
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	6½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	30	37
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	9½
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	..	99½
Erie Tel. & Tel	52	53
Ev. & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	8	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101	103
Homestake	17	17½
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	4
K. & D. M. pf	13	..
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	72½
L., N. A. & C.	6⅞	7¼
L., N. A. & C. pf	20	24
L., St. L. & T.	1⅜	..
Mah. Coal Railway	101	..
Mah. C. R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6	10
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National cts	..	2
Maryland Coal pf	45	60
Mexican National ctfs	..	2
Minneapolis & St. L., all as. pd	27	28½
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	..	46
Minn. Iron	..	50
Mo., Kan. & T.	13½	14
Mobile & Ohio	18	19½
National Linseed Oil	20¼	21
National Starch	6½	9½
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central C.	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	193	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14¾
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
New-York, L. E. & W.	12¾	12⅞
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	26	28
New-York, Sus. & W.	14½	15
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western	6¾	7½
Norfolk & Western pf	21¾	22½
Northwestern Telephone	104½	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Oregon Improvement	12½	14
Oregon, R. & N.	20	23
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	9¼
Pennsylvania Coal	280	320
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	30½
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	44	46½
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi	158	160
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1	1½
Quicksilver pf	4	15
Rens. & Sar	182	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9¼	9⅞
St. J. & G. I.	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth	21½	26
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110¼	114
Silver Bullion ctfs	62¾	..
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	10
Toledo & Ohio C.	46	54
Toledo & Ohio C. pf	75	80
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	4¼	5
Union Pacific	12⅜	12⅝
United States Express	45	47
*United States Leather	9	9¼
Wabash	6½	7
Wells-Fargo Express	105	115
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40½	43½
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A. Sug. Ref.	89	89	87⅝	88	11,710	Manhattan.	104¾	105¼	104½	105¼	380
A., T. & S. F.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	20	Mo. Pacific.	28	28	28	28	20
Am. Tobacco.	98	98	98	98	40	Nat. Lead.	40⅝	40¾	40½	40½	140
Chi. Gas Co.	73⅝	73¾	72½	72½	3,420	N.Y. & N.E.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	50
C. R. I. & P.	61¼	61¼	61	61¼	2,870	Pac. Mail.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	40
Chi. B. & Q.	71	71	70⅜	70⅝	7,330	Phil. & R.	16⅜	16⅜	15⅝	15½	3,440
C., M.& St.P.	59⅜	59⅜	58½	58½	18,010	R. & W. P.	17	17	17	17	40
Chi. & N. W.	97½	98¼	97½	97⅝	3,730	South. Rail.	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	230
Cent. of N. J.	94⅞	96	93¼	94	1,110	South. R. pf.	38½	39¼	38¼	38¼	450
Dist. & C. F.	9	9	8¾	8½	1,940	U. S. Cord.	9	9	9	9	50
Gen. Elec.	35	35¼	34⅜	35	810	West. Union.	88¼	88¼	87⅝	87⅝	940
Louis. & N.	54¼	54¼	53¾	53¾	300	W. & L. E.	12	12	12	12	400

Total sales 56,470

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked
American Bank Note	45	49
American Grocery 1st pf	25	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	175	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	106½	..
†Atlantic Trust	..	215
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92	95
Barney & Smith Car common	18	23
Beckton Construction pf	56	..
†Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.) N. Y. Central	93½	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	116½	117½
†Broadway and Seventh Avenue	186	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	169½	170½
Brooklyn Elevated	8	9½
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext. 5s)	63	66
Brooklyn Gas Company	115	..
Brooklyn Traction	15½	16½
Brooklyn Traction pf	69	70
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65½	67
Celluloid Company stock	66½	70
Central & South Am. Telegraph	106½	..
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	102¼	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp	52	..
*Central Trust Company	1000	1050
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	65
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	3
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	50	53½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	69½	72½
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	94	..
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	143	..
East Tenn., Cin. ext. 5s	62	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	109	111
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	176	..
Equitable Gas of N. Y. 1st	107½	..
Equitable Gas & Fuel Co. of Chicago 6s	95½	99½
Eighth Avenue	285	..
Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd	27	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	730	740
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	52	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	111½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54	..
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	313	..
Gallatin National Bank	315	320
Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st	..	111¼
Georgia Pacific 2d	45½	49
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	107	..
Holland Trust stock	90	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95¼	96¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com	74	..
†Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	104½	106½
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common	5½	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	43	47
Hudson River Telephone Co	38½	..
Indianapolis Gas Co. stock	134	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	71	73
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74	76
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	62	..
†Journeay & Burnham	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 and 43 Wall Street, New-York.
Philadelphia office, 421 and 423 Chestnut St.
Deal in Government, Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON STOCK EXCHANGES IN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO.
PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

State, City & County Bonds BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Chas. C. Edey & Sons,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
56 Broadway.
Dealers in New-York and East River Gas Securities

I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Banker and Broker,
MILLS BUILDING NEW-YORK,
MEMBER NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. ESTABLISHED 1865.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

TO THE FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named bonds, have consented to act as a committee to protect their interests, and have prepared a bondholders' agreement, on file with the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Boston and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, copies of which can be obtained from them or from any member or the committee. All bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the benefits thereof are invited to call at either of the Trust Companies and sign the same.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Jr., Boston, Mass.
J. KENNEDY TOD, New-York.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
4% Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $10,525,000 of the above bonds. UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894, the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY, or the SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON. Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President of the State Trust Company.)
J. G. McCULLOUGH, 21 Cortlandt St.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
(President Continental Trust Company.)
G. J. WETZLAR,
(of J. D. Probst & Co.)
WILLIAM BASSET, 53 State St., Boston, Committee.
Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly.
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William C. Whitney.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
MOBILE & GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the agreement made August 30th, 1893, between the Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company secured by the Mortgage of June 1st, 1877, and the undersigned as a Committee, and the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, over eighty-two per cent. of such Bondholders have signed the Agreement and deposited their bonds with the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. A decree of foreclosure of this Mortgage has been made and the mortgaged property will probably shortly be sold under this decree. The holders of all outstanding bonds who fail to sign the Agreement and deposit their bonds on or before the 8th day of December, 1894, will be excluded from the benefits of the Agreement, except upon such conditions or penalties and in such instances as the Committee may think just.

Copies of the Agreement may be obtained from the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York, or from any one of the undersigned.

Dated, New-York, November 22d, 1894.

FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Committee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Counsel.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

OREGON SHORT LINE
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than $8,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with the committee. Engraved certificates, listed on the New-York Stock Exchange, are now given for bonds deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston.

Application for further deposits of bonds may be addressed to any member of the committee.

R. C. Martin, 50 Broadway, N. Y.
John Bigelow, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.
Cyrus J. Lawrence, 31 Broad St., N. Y.
Bernhard Mainzer, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
Gordon Abbott, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
Nov. 26, 1894.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
The Debentures of Series No. 9 of
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY
of Middletown, Ct.,
maturing December 1st, 1894, WILL BE PAID at the office of the Company on that day.
ALSO, at the same time and place, the Debentures of Series Nos. 15 and 16, maturing JUNE 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

UNION PACIFIC COUPONS.

PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE UNITED States Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, the coupons maturing as stated below, on the following-described bonds, will be paid on and after Nov. 27, 1894, by JAMES. G. HARRIS, TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS, 92 AMES BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS., and by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY:

Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6s, due July 1, 1894.

S. H. H. CLARK,
OLIVER W. MINK,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
JOHN W. DOANE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, } Receivers.
Boston, Nov. 26, 1894.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 14 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due December 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1894.
Coupons maturing Dec. 1, 1894, on this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
GABRIEL MOREON, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$4,000 Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Pfd.
75 shs. Matteawan Manufacturing Co.
115 shs. Henderson Estate Co.
15 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co. preferred.
15 shs. Rochester Gas & Electric Co., common.
1 498-1,000 shs. Rochester Land Co.
35 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., Memphis, Tenn. For account of whom it may concern.
$16,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Mich. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Consold. Gold Bds., 1940; July, 1893, coups. on, (hypothecated.)
$3,000 Southern Imp. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
$3,000 Southern Imp. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (hypd.)
135 shs. Southern Imp. Co., (hypd.)
10,000 shs. San Marcos Mining & Milling Co., (hypd.)
20 shs. Virginia, Tenn. & Carolina Steel & Iron Co., (hypd.)
$68,000 Virginia, Tenn. & Carolina Steel & Iron Co. Sub. Certfs., 35 p. c. paid, (hypd.)
140 shs. Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., (assess. paid,) hypothecated.
6 shs. National Broadway Bank.
6 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
100 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co. of N. Y.
$700 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.
50 shs. Investment Co. of N. J.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. German Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
100 shs. Rapid Transit & Bridge Construction Co.
22 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of the Administratrix of Robert M. Taylor.)

100 shares Rapid Transit and Bridge Construction Co., $100 each, (stock interest.)
106 shares Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co., $100 each.
$2,000 Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. 5 per cent. Consolidated 1st Mortgage Bonds, due 1919. Oct., 1893, coupons.
$2,300 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 4 per cent. Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1940. (For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shares E. S. Burnham Co., common, $100 each.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co., $50 each.
30 shares Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each. (In lots of 10 shares, with privilege.)
$11,000 Carnegie Iron Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.
$29,000 Carnegie Land Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1918.
$56,000 Carnegie Land Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1918.
List at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., AUCTIONeers, will sell at Auction Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern,
12,880 shares Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. Co. common, $100 each.
10,000 shares Duluth & Winnipeg R. R. Co. preferred, $100 each.
3,705 shares North Star Iron Co. of West Virginia, $100 each.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Bontils Improvement Company will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 921 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the corporation as may be presented for consideration.
HERBERT BARRY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1894.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SOUTHERN AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in the Western Union Building, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.
New-York, Nov. 26, 1894.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate No. A 42358, for ten (10) shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co. stock, in name of Ethel Maud Brown, dated June 12, 1893. All persons are warned against negotiating the same.

FRUIT DEALERS TALK OF A UNION

Consolidated Exchange Not Favored by Some Importers.

The plan for a consolidation of the fruit trade organizations into a large exchange is again being actively agitated. There are at present three organizations, the New-York Fruit Exchange, the successor of the Foreign Fruit Exchange; the New-York Fruit and Produce Exchange, and the Fruit Buyers' Union.

At a special meeting of the New-York Fruit Exchange at 78 Park Place yesterday the plan for a consolidation of the organizations was freely discussed.

After the meeting a well-known fruit dealer said:

"For some time past the methods of transacting business in the fruit trade of New-York have been reported as unsatisfactory to jobbers, brokers, and dealers. The main cause of dissatisfaction is the fact that dealers find it very inconvenient and quite difficult to attend auction sales in different parts of the city at almost the same hour, and in many instances we cannot attend to business in our own stores, unless it is transacted after business hours.

"For example, suppose a steamer has 20,000 boxes of lemons. There being two auction establishments in the field, both come in for their share. Say they both sell at 12 o'clock. In this case, this state of affairs will result in dividing buyers. This method will create factions, widen the breach of friendship between merchants, and form parties each allied to its particular auction room.

"The proposed consolidation will permit both auctioneers to sell at different times on the floor of the exchange, and none but members can purchase."

The importers take a different view of the consolidation scheme, and declare that they propose to sell their goods at public auction, where every dealer, rich or poor, can purchase.

"Why," said a well-known Italian importer, "if this consolidation scheme comes to an issue, I would sooner get out of the fruit business than permit dealers to dictate to me what I shall do. I have been forty years in this line, and when dealers propose to tell me what to do, it is about time for me to show fight. No; I emphatically refuse to sell my goods on the floor of a close corporation. This is America; let every buyer have the same right, and business will progress pleasantly."

The Messenger a Total Loss.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Nov. 26.—The wreck of the schooner Messenger of Boston has drifted ashore between Wellfleet and Nauset. The schooner's three masts are gone, and she will go to pieces. Some of her cargo of lumber may be saved.

The schooner Messenger was bound from Pensacola to Boston, and after stranding opposite Peconic, L. I., and being floated by the Scott Wrecking Company, she was taken in tow by the tugboat Alert for Boston and capsized off Highland Light last Wednesday.

CARELESS MOTORMEN EXPENSIVE

In Affirming Annie Tholen's $22,500 Verdict, the Supreme Court, General Term, Makes Comments.

In the case of Annie Tholen, nine years old, against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, in which the child recovered $22,500 in the City Court of Brooklyn, the railroad company appealed to the Supreme Court, General Term. That court has handed down a decision affirming the verdict.

John S. Tholen, her father, also got a verdict of $3,000 against the same company, and that verdict was also affirmed. In the opinion handed down in these cases the court says:

It was clearly the duty of the motorman to keep a careful lookout in front of him, and if he had done so he would certainly have seen this little child traversing the space of over 23 feet before she reached the track he was on, and seeing her approaching his track, it was his plain duty to have slowed down and obtained such control of the speed of the car as would have enabled him to avoid injuring this child in case she fell, as she did. The motorman did not pursue this course, as the car went 40 feet after striking the child before it stopped.

Thomas E. Pearsall appeared for the child.

JEWELS AS REMINDERS OF VIRTUES

Mrs. Bacchus of Brooklyn Leaves Them by Will to Son and Daughters.

The will of Mrs. Josephine M. Bacchus, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bacchus, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Reformation, in Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Bacchus's estate is valued at $2,000. She bequeathed ten shares of stock in the Phenix Fire Insurance Company to her husband.

To each of her daughters, Josephine S. and Mary S., she leaves a diamond screw earring, the stones of which are to be reset in rings and worn on the third finger of the right hand "in memory of their mother," and to remind them of the three virtues Mrs. Bacchus would have them possess—"truth, purity, and patience."

To her son, Stockbridge, she leaves a set of cameo earrings, to be made into cuff buttons, to "remind him of what I would desire him always to possess—a good name before riches, purity, and truth."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Snow Festival and Dolls' Fairyland.—The Snow Festival and Dolls' Fairyland, which was held at Sherry's yesterday, will be continued to-day. Tickets for this novel entertainment, which is in aid of the Deaconess Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, may be obtained for 50 and 25 cents, from the patronesses, or at Sherry's. Those who are patronizing the affair are Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mrs. E. A. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. F. Miller, Mrs. M. K. Robinson, Mrs. A. M. Woodward, Mrs. W. G. L. King, Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, Mrs. F. Mason North, Miss Louise Castru, Miss Grace Andrews, Mrs. E. G. Andrews, Mrs. S. F. Jones, Mrs. A. J. Palmer, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. M. S. Rogers, Mrs. A. H. De Haven, Mrs. J. D. Slayback, Mrs. J. N. Walker, Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mrs. George F. Hodgman, Mrs. George N. McKibbin, Mrs. Edgar Park, Miss M. C. Barker, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. H. Crawford, Mrs. John Tackaberry, Mrs. W. A. Martin, Mrs. Charles Olney, Mrs. Robert S. Anderson, Mrs. Edgar Anderson, Mrs. Eugene Westerfield, Mrs. E. S. Osbon, Miss Jennie Hunter, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Mrs. Richard Van Cott, Jr., Mrs. E. C. Williams, Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Mrs. H. T. Malcomson, Mrs. T. W. Ormiston, Mrs. Lemuel Bangs, Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. Anderson Fowler, Mrs. Lafayette Olney, Mrs. George H. Morrison, and Mrs. John A. Kennedy.

Improvements in The Social Register.—The ninth Winter number of The Social Register, which has just been issued, contains several improvements. In addition to the maiden names of married women, the clubs of men, &c., there has been added a key to the marriages and deaths of the year, with marks referring to the quarterly issue containing the original entry. The new manner of printing brings the full name more prominently forward. By a system of addenda adopted this year, a new address can be added to The Register at any time. The most central point of the residences of New-York's prominent families is found to be at Forty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. European travel is shown to be fully twice as large as that of last year. Deaths are reported for the year as follows: 186 men and 132 women. There have been 330 New-Yorkers married during the year, many of them to residents of other cities.

—Dances at Sherry's.—A dancing class which promises to be among the most successful of the season will hold its first meeting in Sherry's large ballroom on Friday evening, under the patronage of Mrs. Sackett Moore Barclay, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. John T. Hall, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Walton Oakley, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster. The patronesses have chosen the following members of the class to act as a Floor Committee, at the dance on Friday evening: E. Trenchard Littell, Douglas Bailey Eldridge, Frederick Pierson, Jr., James Ripley Bartholomew, Rogers Hammond Bacon, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., George Frederick Bartholomew, Charles Walton Ogden, Jr., Augustus Floyd Ireland, and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr. The class will hold six meetings during the season.

Mrs. Youngs's Class.—The first meeting of Mrs. Graham Youngs's dancing class will be held in Sherry's pink ballroom, on Wednesday evening. The cotillion will be led by John Patterson Nicholas. Among the members of the class are the Misses Beales, the Misses Starr, the Misses Haines, the Misses Mott, Miss Hurlburt, Miss Elsie Cleveland, Miss Harper, the Misses Batchelder, the Messrs. Beales, George Lawrence Fuyers, Nathaniel E. Reynal, Coggeshall Macy, and Francis Tillon Buek. The dates for the other meetings of the class are Dec. 31, Jan. 16, Feb. 1 and 22, and April 19.

—Dances of the Tuesday Evening Class.—The first of a series of dances given by the Tuesday Evening Class will take place on the evening of Dec. 4. The patronesses are Mrs. Seth E. Thomas, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Mrs. Edward E. Poor, and Mrs. Frank Webster Grimes. The other dates fixed are Dec. 18, Jan. 8 and 29.

—The Harman-Browns in Washington.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Harman-Brown and the Misses Harman-Brown have left New-York for Washington, D. C., where Mr. Brown has taken a house for the Winter.

—Wedding To-morrow.—An interesting wedding will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at 418 West Fifty-eighth Street, when Miss Roberta Todd will be married to S. Charles Pratt.

The Lampasas Reaches Her Dock.

The Mallory Line steamship Lampasas, which was beached off the Delaware Breakwater Friday evening, in order to save the vessel from a fire in her after hold, arrived at Quarantine early yesterday morning and proceeded to her dock at the foot of Burling Slip. The ship came north under her own steam, and will, according to her agents, be ready for service again in a few days.

ARCHER & PANCOAST'S AFFAIRS

Judge Lacombe Approves the Receivers' Accounts and Orders Them to Deed the Property to the Company.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decree yesterday in the settlement of the affairs of the Archer & Pancoast Manufacturing Company of 898 Broadway, gas fixtures, which has been in the hands of the receivers, Archer V. Pancoast and Alanson T. Enos, since May 19, 1893. The accounts were declared satisfactory, and the receivers were ordered discharged.

The total amount in the receivers' hands is $674,398.94, after paying the claims of the creditors' committee. From this there is ordered to be paid the sum of $21,257.20 for claims of creditors not represented by the creditors' committee. Claims amounting to $4,901.84 were not allowed.

The receivership was precipitated by the suits against the company of Charles F. Oxley and Carlos French. In the receivers' report it is shown that claims were filed with the creditors' committee last May amounting to $983,786. This was subsequently increased by $21,257.20. The books showed a further liability of $4,901.84, the sum not allowed by the court, as the claims were not presented.

The property of the company was sold by auction to Samuel B. Lawrence for $600,000. The purchase was in behalf of the creditors' committee.

In principal and interest, on Nov. 17, 1894, the claims amounted in full to $1,059,910.96, besides $21,257.20, the total claims being $1,081,168.16.

Chargeable against the receivers on Nov. 19 was $904,187.78, cash received. The money expended in the receivership amounted to $742,317.40, leaving a cash balance of $161,870.38. Since Nov. 17 the receivers received $24,948.62 and paid out $198.25, leaving a total cash balance of $186,620.75.

Judge Lacombe approves the sale of the company's property to Samuel B. Lawrence, and his assignment of his bid to the Archer & Pancoast Company, and relieves him from completing his purchase upon the performance of his obligations to the company. The receivers are directed to deed the property to the company when it shall deliver to the receivers, toward the balance of the purchase money, $550,000, being the claims against the company held by the creditors' committee under assignment.

It is ordered that out of the sum of $186,620.75, in the receivers' hands on Nov. 22, the receivers shall retain $15,911.11, due by them for merchandise, interest on mortgage, rent, labor, and salaries, and that they shall each retain $3,000 in full compensation as receivers.

These sums were also ordered to be paid: To Davies, Stone & Auerbach, counsel for the receivers, $25,000 for services and $1,866.10 for disbursements; to Masten & Nichols, solicitors for Complainant Oxley, $1,000; to Henry B. Anderson, solicitor for Complainant French, $500; to Stearns & Curtis, solicitors for the defendant corporation in Oxley's case, $1,500; to Harold Binney, solicitor for the corporation in French's case, $250; to Putney & Bishop, attorneys for the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., and others, intervening creditors, $2,500; to Henry C. Thompson, Jr., attorney for creditors and stockholders residing in Philadelphia, $5,000; to Stern & Rushmore, attorneys for the Manhattan Company, intervening creditors, $1,500; to Rollin H. Lynde, attorney for the Hampton County National Bank of Northampton, Mass., and others, intervening creditors, $250. All these allowances were with the consent of stockholders and creditors.

THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC NOT ROBBED

Through Carelessness a Clerk Paid Out $5,200 Too Much.

A story was published yesterday afternoon that the Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, had lost through a former coupon clerk, and that rumor placed the loss at $30,000. The bank's Vice President, E. H. Pullen, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The statement that this bank lost $30,000 through the action of a clerk is false. There was no robbery or defalcation. Our former coupon clerk, who had charge of the coupons for some twenty-five different corporations, was inadequate to the proper handling of the matter and paid out $5,200 more than he should have done.

"We did not at the time of the discovery of the overpayment impute any criminal motive to the man, and do not do so now. The errors and mistakes in the man's books were discovered last August, when a more competent man was put in his department during his absence on his vacation.

"The man was notified of the condition in which he had gotten his books and accounts and dismissed from our service, and the bank stood the loss of $5,200. There was nothing to warrant criminal action. It was a misfortune by which, luckily, only a small loss was incurred."

ELM STREET WIDENING AND EXTENSION

Application for Commissioners of Estimate to be Made.

The proposed widening and extension of Elm Street seems now to be in a fair way of being accomplished.

Corporation Counsel Clark instructed Assistant Corporation Counsel Stirling yesterday to advertise the fact that within the next ten days application would be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who will at once begin to fix the value of the land which has been condemned.

When widened and extended, Elm Street will have a uniform width of 80 feet, and run from City Hall Place, near Chambers Street, to Great Jones Street, opposite Lafayette Place.

Complaints Against a Lodging House.

The Board of Health listened to complaints yesterday against the Washington Hotel, kept by Fred O. Myers, at 151 East Twenty-third Street.

Written complaints were received from the Faculties of the College of the City of New York and Packard's Business College. They set forth that very offensive lodgers frequented the Washington Hotel.

Mr. Moriarty of the firm of Jordan & Moriarty, furniture dealers, said that many of the lodgers in the hotel slept on the fire escapes during the Summer nights.

William Walsh, a clerk for Moriarty, testified to having helped remove four barrels of old castaway socks from the rear of the store. They had been thrown there by guests in the Washington Hotel.

Other witnesses said that the Washington Hotel is the best hotel for poor people in the city.

Decision as to renewing the hotel license was reserved.

Portsmouth Thought Unseaworthy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—The United States training ship Portsmouth is believed to be unseaworthy, and to-day orders were received for her to sail to the Brooklyn Navy Yard at once, where a survey will be held upon her. She will leave to-morrow morning. Eighty boys were given ten days' leave to-day.

Sons of the Revolution Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution will be held at Fraunce's Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Routine business will be transacted and there will be an election of officers and Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

THE VOTE OF KINGS COUNTY

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen Completes the Official Canvass and Makes Public the Results.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has finished its labors as a Board of Canvassers. The official vote is as follows:

CONTROLLER.

George W. Palmer, Republican	8,921
J. Warren Greene, Reform Democrat	16,956
William B. Davenport, Machine Democrat	61,074
Edward Cullen, Socialist-Labor	2,956
Charles Byrnes, People's Party	1,258
Albert Wadham, Prohibitionist	903
Blank	3,636
Defective	294
Scattering	70
Whole number of votes cast	172,008
Palmer's plurality	23,847

CITY AUDITOR.

J. R. Sutton, Republican	84,238
H. C. Wright, Reform Democrat	17,397
Charles O. Grim, Machine Democrat	61,293
Max Forker, Socialist-Labor	2,942
Thomas K. Ferguson, People's Party	1,251
A. F. Smith, Prohibitionist	902
Blank	3,572
Defective	348
Scattering	134
Whole number of votes cast	172,007
Sutton's plurality	22,945

The vote for Supervisors was:

Second Ward.—Martin F. Conly, (Dem.,) 1,003; James McEwen, (Rep.,) 363; John F. Carley, (Shepard,) 81.

Fourth Ward.—Maurice J. Ralp, (Dem.,) 1,144; Henry W. Squire, (Rep.,) 969; Daniel L. Thompson, (Shepard,) 359.

Sixth Ward.—Eugene R. Judge, (Dem.,) 3,052; John J. O'Brien, (Rep.,) 2,506; Patrick F. Cronin, (Shepard,) 946.

Eighth Ward.—Thomas J. Plunkett, (Rep.,) 2,337; Mari A. Cuming, (Dem.,) 2,104; Matthew H. Hogan, (Shepard,) 1,175.

Tenth Ward.—John J. Donahue, (Dem.,) 2,887; Samuel Reamer, (Rep.,) 2,263; John J. Donnelly, (Shepard,) 1,191.

Twelfth Ward.—Robert O'Donnell, (Dem.,) 1,963; Lawrence O'Hara, (Shepard,) 1,426; Nicholl F. McNamara, (Rep.,) 977.

Fourteenth Ward.—Patrick J. Donlon, (Dem.,) 2,335; Patrick T. Lynch, (Rep.,) 982; Patrick J. Ralph, (Shepard,) 1,117.

Sixteenth Ward.—Martin Schottler, Sr., (Rep.,) 3,140; August H. Tiernan, (Dem.,) 1,971; Bernard Mosesson, (Socialist,) 408; James F. Devitt, (Shepard,) 272.

Eighteenth Ward.—John J. Bisson, (Dem.,) 1,416; Joseph Ebresmann, (Rep.,) 1,307; Leonard Ruoff, (Shepard,) 156.

Twentieth Ward.—George Gretzinger, (Rep.,) 3,961; John Sheedy, (Dem.,) 1,421; H. Putnam, (Shepard,) 576.

Twenty-second Ward.—Simon Donovan, (Rep.,) 4,820; A. G. Holmes, (Dem.,) 2,827; Thomas Garvey, (Shepard,) 1,417.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—William McClenahan, (Rep.,) 1,975; William J. McGrath, (Dem.,) 1,325; J. V. Powderly, (Shepard,) 505.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—John C. Walker, (Rep.,) 3,212; George U. Forbell, (Dem.,) 2,796; John P. Free, (Shepard,) 423.

PEYTON TO CONTEST THE WILL

HE WAS CUT OFF FROM SHARING IN HIS WIFE'S ESTATE.

Charged with Conduct Not Befitting a Husband—He Objects to Provisions in the Codicils—Formal Protest.

An interesting legal conflict over the estate of Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton, who died Nov. 7, leaving property valued at over $3,000,000, is foreshadowed by a notice of contest filed yesterday at the Surrogate's office by William C. Beecher, who is counsel for the husband, William K. Peyton.

The objections made by the husband are to the codicils to the will, and not to the will itself in its original form. Peyton was his wife's second husband. In the original will, made by Mrs. Peyton on Feb. 9, 1888, her husband was well provided for, but in the codicils this provision was cut off, because, as was set forth in one of the documents, he had not conducted himself in a way befitting a husband.

The exact nature of the trouble which caused the estrangement between Mr. and Mrs. Peyton has not been revealed, but it is known that when Mrs. Peyton died such an estrangement existed, although they lived in the same house, 16 West Seventieth Street.

The original will set apart a trust fund of $100,000 for the benefit of the husband. A codicil was added on Sept. 19, 1894, by which she revoked all provision for him and also revoked his appointment as one of her executors and as the guardian of Mabel R. Sherman, her daughter by her first husband.

If the contestant can secure the revocation of the codicils, the original will may be probated. The formal objections contain the usual declarations in such cases that the codicils are not legal and that the alleged execution of the same was procured by fraud and undue influence, that they were not properly subscribed and published, and that if the decedent did make them, she was at the time of unsound mind, memory, and understanding. The third codicil reads:

Inasmuch as my husband, William K. Peyton, has not acted in a manner befitting a husband, I hereby revoke and declare null and void and of no effect, and as if the same had never been made, all the provisions in my said last will and testament, and in the codicils thereto, in favor of and for the benefit of said William K. Peyton, and more particularly I hereby revoke the provisions made for his benefit in the seventh paragraph of my will, and in the sixth paragraph of the codicil thereto, dated Aug. 21, 1893, and the appointment of said William K. Peyton as executor and Trustee of my estate and guardian of the person and estate of my daughter, Mabel R. Sherman.

I also revoke my bequest in my said will that my daughter shall reside with said William K. Peyton, contained in the twelfth paragraph of my will.

William C. Beecher, the counsel for the contestant, was absent from the city yesterday, and no one in his office would talk about the contest. No day has yet been set for the hearing.

WILL OF ADOLPH BERNHEIMER.

Charitable Bequests—The Bequests to His Wife and Children.

The will of Adolph Bernheimer, who had been one of the best-known men in the dry goods trade, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Mr. Bernheimer's place of business was at 51 White Street. He lived with his family at 7 East Fifty-seventh Street. He left an estate valued at $2,500,000. By the terms of the will, the greater portion of the estate is left to the wife, Fannie Bernheimer, and the children, Leopold A. Bernheimer and Rosie Bernheimer, and Florence B. Walter.

Mr. Bernheimer gives to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum and the Mount Sinai Hospital $10,000 in 3 per cent. bonds of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York equally. The sum of $10,000 is left to the executors absolutely, but the testator says that he will leave a letter, although this is an absolute gift, in which he shall specify certain charities and objects to which he would like to have this $10,000 applied. He expresses the hope that the executors will carry out his wishes in this respect.

He gives $3,000 to his bookkeeper, A. P. Thorpe, and $1,000 each to Patrick Anderson and Daniel Gorsweiller. His brothers, Leopold M. Bernheimer and Lehman Bernheimer, who reside in Germany, are to receive £5,000 each. Of the residue of the estate, one-third is left to his wife, Fannie Bernheimer, to whom he has also given the residence, 7 East Fifty-seventh Street, for life, and all the residue is bequeathed to his children equally.

The executors of the will are the widow, Fannie Bernheimer; the daughter, Rosie Bernheimer; his brother, Lehman Bernheimer of Munich, Germany, and his friends, William Rothschild, Michael Gernsheim, and William J. Walter. The income of the wife for life is to be at least $25,000 a year, and if her share does not create this sum it is to be made up from the residue of the estate.

MRS. LUCY COOTE'S SUIT.

Would Make Coote Pay $5,000 for Having Tricked Her.

Mrs. Lucy Coote is an actress. Some time ago she met Charles W. Coote, who also labored behind the footlights. They fell in love, and agreed to get married. But there was this one obstacle—they were at the time already married.

To smooth this difficulty out, they arranged for getting Chicago divorces from their partners. Mrs. Coote succeeded without much trouble. Mr. Coote told her that he too had gotten his decree, and the couple were joined in holy wedlock without delay.

But after a while Mrs. Coote learned that her husband had not succeeded in getting a divorce. She promptly began a suit in the Superior Court of this city for the annulment of her marriage. In addition, she sued Coote for $10,000 damages for having tricked her.

At the time the action was brought, the wife's attorney consented to withdraw the claim of his client for $10,000 if Coote would confess judgment to $5,000 in favor of his wife. This was done.

Coote's attorneys made a motion, yesterday, to have this judgment vacated. Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion.

CITY WINS IN A TAX CASE.

Lawyer Curtis, Defendant, Not Sustained in His Position.

A case of some interest to taxpayers was decided yesterday in favor of the city.

George M. Curtis, a lawyer, was taxed on $3,000 of personal property, the amount of the tax being $90. He refused to pay on the ground that notice had not been served on him according to law. The city authorities alleged he had received notice and asked to have Mr. Curtis punished for contempt. In his decision Justice Lawrence says:

"Notice of the assessment and of the imposition of the tax was given to the defendant in the manner prescribed by law, and that was all that was necessary as a foundation for this proceeding. Under these circumstances the prayer of the petitioner must be granted."

Judge Lawrence quotes the case of McMahon against Palmer, in 102 of New-York, 176, in which the Supreme Court of the United States made the same ruling.

Railroad Tax Assessment Vacated.

Decisions were handed down in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, by Judge Beach, yesterday, entirely vacating the assessments imposed on the Second Avenue Railroad Company and the Central Crosstown Railroad Company. The statements of the companies to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments showed that their total assets were less than their debts, added to the assessed value of the real estate.

The assessment of the Metropolitan Traction Company was also reduced from $173,749 to $75,000.

Judge Beach also denied the motion of the Corporation Counsel to quash writs of certiorari obtained by the Central Electric Light Company, the Edison General Electric Company, and the Edison Electric Light Company for the purpose of reviewing the personal tax assessments imposed for 1894.

The Swineburne Will Probated.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday admitted to probate the will of John Swineburne, who lived until his death, in August, 1891, at 321 East Thirty-third Street.

Swineburne left a will, executed within three months of his death, disposing of an estate of $3,000 among nephews and nieces. A contestant appeared yesterday in the person of an alleged common-law wife.

The ground of the contest was the alleged mental unsoundness of the testator. Mrs. Margaret Gilmore of 226 East Thirty-first Street and Mrs. Ellen Lamb and others testified that on several occasions the testator had shown absentmindedness. Other persons testified to his sound condition of mind.

Mrs. Swineburne testified to her marriage and was declared by Surrogate Arnold the legal widow of the testator. The will was sustained and admitted to probate.

A Step in the Gregan Suit.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Truax yesterday for an order canceling a lis pendens, and to compel the acceptance of an answer in the suit of Charlotte Gregan, now Courtney, against Charles J. Buchanan.

The property involved is at Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, the site Canary & Lederer want for their New-York Theatre. It was claimed that the latter firm would not conclude the purchase unless this lis pendens was canceled, as they could not get a clear title. Mrs. Courtney and her infant daughter allege that they were induced to part with their interest in the property on false and fraudulent representations. Judge Truax took the papers and reserved decision.

Judgment Against the ex-Treasurer.

Alfred Steckler, as attorney of the Concordia Schuetzen Bund, got a judgment by default yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence, against Fred P. Kampf, former Treasurer of the bund, and Conrad Garnjost and William M. P. Fitzner, his sureties, for $818.

Kampf, as Treasurer, had the funds of the bund in his possession, and when asked to give up the remainder, amounting to $734, in the Winter of 1892, he refused to do so, claiming that the funds had been stolen from him. The officers of the organization, which is composed of prominent east side Germans, made an investigation, and claim to have found out that the funds had not been stolen from the Treasurer, and this action was brought to recover them.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George M. Irwin of the brokerage firm of George M. Irwin & Co. of Pittsburg, managers of the $1,500,000 discretionary pool which suspended payment on Oct. 24, was taken before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on habeas corpus proceedings. W. H. Howe, who represents Irwin, explained to the court that he had been called to Albany on urgent business, and asked that the argument be postponed. The case went over till to-morrow.

—James J. Nealis, as referee, has made a report to the Supreme Court, in which he finds that Edward Goodbody is perfectly sane and competent to manage himself and his property. Goodbody was placed in the asylum several years ago, at the instigation of his wife, on account of his excesses in drinking intoxicating liquors. He claimed that he had no notice of the proceedings. Since his incarceration his wife died, leaving about $10,000, which he wants to get.

—The trial of Frederick Stude and his wife, Anna, the Lexow witnesses, and Julia Burns, for robbing Gustav von Schneidler, a sailor, of $500 worth of property, in August last, was finished before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Judge Cowing agreed with Lawyer Howe that there was insufficient testimony to convict, and so notified the jury. A verdict of acquittal was returned.

—Judge Freedman handed down a decision yesterday in the Superior Court awarding Dr. Thomas N. Leib an absolute divorce from his wife, Josie. Dr. Leib charged that his wife had been guilty of improper conduct with Thomas W. Clark, a letter carrier attached to Station C. He has sued Clark for $5,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections.

—Mark Fagin, convicted last week of manslaughter, was sentenced to eight years and seven months in State prison by Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Fagin shot and killed John Woods, in the Waverly Hotel last August.

—A motion to punish Clarence Love, an electrician, for contempt of court, in failing to pay the alimony awarded some years ago to his wife, Lizzie Love, was made in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday before Judge Truax. Decision was reserved.

—Ex-Capt. Stephenson's case was postponed yesterday until the second Monday in December by Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

STATE COURTS

Court of Appeals.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following motions were heard:

Ellis H. Roberts et al., vs. John Buckley and others.—Ordered on new calendar as preferred.

Miles O'Brien and another, as receiver, vs. Lawrence J. Fitzgerald, appellant; same vs. Frederick Kursheedt.—Motion to amend remittitur; submitted.

Angel J. Jorgensen, appellant, vs. F. S. Squires and another.—Motion to have cause set down for argument. Newton Fiera, for motion. Court took papers.

John H. Howe vs. Juliette Bell and another, appellants; Juliette Bell and others, appellants, vs. John H. Howe; the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellants, vs. City of Dunkirk; Ernest St. George Lough and another, appellants, vs. Outerbridge et al.—Motions for reargument submitted.

The following appeals from orders were heard:

Koehler & Co. vs. James M. Brady, appellant.—Argument by M. E. Wyatt for appellant; Emanuel J. Myers for respondent. Charles Rosenberg, appellant, vs. Jonas Solomon and another.—Argued by A. H. Berrick for, appellant. Submitted for respondents.

Charles De Kay Townsend, appellant, vs. Emma M. Work, impleaded.—Argued by Mortimer S. Brown for appellant; Charles Fox for respondent.

In the matter of the taxation of the estate of Nicholas Ballies; Order of St. Benedict, appellant, &c.—Submitted.

The people ex rel. William J. Supple, appellant, vs. The Common Council of Utica et al.—Argued by Charles H. Searle, for appellant; James Coupe for respondent.

The people ex rel. Tiffany & Co. appellant, vs. Frank Campbell, State Controller, and another.—Argued by Charles Miller for appellant; Deputy Attorney General John W. Hogan for respondent.

The People, ex rel. the Equitable Gaslight Company, vs E. P. Barker et al., as Tax Commissioners, appellants, (two cases.)—Argued by D. J. Dean for appellants; Frederic R. Coudert for respondent.

Cornelius W. H. Etting vs. Charles W. Dayton, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Patterson, for appellant; John J. Linson, for respondent.

Chester W. Chapin, appellant, vs. the Niagara Falls Racing and Fair Grounds Association, respondent, and Ensign M. Clark, respondent.—Argued by Alfred A. Gardner and Frank A. Dudley for appellants; John G. Milburn, for respondent.

Alice Crocker and another vs. Lester A. Lewis, appellant, and James H. Watson and another, respondents.—Argued by W. C. Beecher, for appellant; Joseph T. Marean for respondents.

Charles S. Fairchild, et al., executors, vs. Margaret B. Edson, appellant, and the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, respondent.—Argued by William V. Rowe, for appellant; J. Mayhew Wainwright, for respondent.

Henry Pike, Jr., and B. Wasserman et al., appellants, vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.—Appeal dismissed under Rule 15, without costs.

Seiser Brothers Company, appellant, vs. Potter Produce Company—Charles H. Kuske.—Argued by Elon S. Hobbs, for appellant; John Brooks Leavitt, for respondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 778, 819, 856, 876, 491, 268, 499, and 509.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Carr vs. Gelltinger. 2—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. Proskey. 3—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Berman.

Class IV.—4—Garfield National Bank vs. Striker. 5—United States Trust Company vs. Bill.

Class VII.—6—Nash vs. Hall.

Class VIII.—7—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 8—Sterne vs. Karcher. 9—Smedley vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. 10—Kelley vs. Friedlanger. 11—Palmer vs. The Chicago Herald Company. 12—De Frietas vs. same. 13—Palmer vs. The Chicago Evening Post Company. 14—De Frietas vs. same. 15—McAlpin vs. McManus. 16—Gray vs. Postal Telegraph Company. 17—Simpson vs. Kling. 18—Ettlinger vs. Persian Rug and Carpet Company. 19—Cambria vs. Rapid Transit Real Estate Company. 20—Bailey vs. Hitch. 21—Bertuch vs. Otis Falls Pump Company. 22—Matter of Lucias. 23—Walton vs. Boyd. 24—Matter of Higgins. 25—Merritt vs. Fowler. 26—Bayles vs. Ryan. 27—Merwin vs. Newton. 28—First vs. First. 29—Matter of Graham. 30—O'Brien vs. Fitzgerald. 31—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 32—Bernard vs. Bernard. 33—Bock vs. Litzen. 34—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gerlach.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Law and Fact.—Case on—1687—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 1286—Marshall vs. Edwards. 1914—Haas vs. Haas. 1813—Bechtold vs. Clairmont. 1879—Weinstock vs. Zimmerman. 1802—Fraser vs. Dress. 2251—Hudson vs. Von Hafen. 2360—Haffey vs. Lynch. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 2457—Seaman vs. Seaman. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—351—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 352—Same vs. same. 353—Same vs. same. 513—Moss vs. same. 232—Tierney vs. same. 525—Rafter vs. same. 532—Sonn vs. same. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 356—Same vs. same. 421—Brown, jr., vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Heilbroner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4395—Cox vs. Sanford. 1877—Lautigna vs. Lowenstein. 1878—Lautigna vs. same. 2224—Pollock vs. Riefe. 2340—Secorato vs. Falk. 2524—Spannechla vs. Loew. 2159—Jacobs vs. Samuels. 2121½—Garbrowsky vs. Cohen. 5118—Greenberg vs. Dowst. 2026—Janos vs. Morning Journal Association. 2027—Same vs. Same. 5017—Wentz vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 2313—Hedges vs. Wiggins. 2402—Schneider vs. American Brewing Company. 2711—McLoughlin vs. Morris. 2746—Taylor vs. Rollings. 2539—Dovals vs. Ackerson. 2484—Harmon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2492—Dunlap vs. Wilken. 2333—New-York Board of Fire Underwriters vs. New-York County Co-operative Fire Insurance Company. 2068—Alexander vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 2702—Maschen vs. Daberkow. 1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 5425—Meyer vs. Lexow.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2,772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

16—Askey vs. Coar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

915—Levinsohn vs. Epstein. 962—Driscoll vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact at 2 P. M.—170—Estate of Bernard Toch.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ellen Kelly, Cecelia A. Sturtevant, Michael Kirch, Emily T. Kemp, Recha Rosein, William Matthews; at 2 P. M.—Joseph Openhym, William A. Hardt, James McGuire, Thomas Moan, Robert H. Robinson, Elizabeth Dean.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—Case on. 994—William Ryan. 994—John Oliver. 973—Mary A. Buchan.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Bitterman vs. Cohen—Gibson Putzel. Rudd vs. Smith—Peter B. Olney. Cohen vs. Moss—William D. Guthrie.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—New-York Loan and Improvement Company vs. De Navarro—Charles W. West.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Lennon vs. Lennon—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Willets vs. Loonie—George F. Langbein. Matter of Cunningham—John C. Stein. Matter of Savery—William S. Kelley. How vs. Wolfe—James R. Steers, Jr. Kind vs. Murray (three cases)—Theodore F. Hascall. Knox vs. Lawton—Ernest Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Kehlenbeck vs. Dresch—Edward Kent.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Truax, J.—Angela M. Cutting vs. E. D. Garnsey and others—Frederick Beltz.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—George Dixon vs. Edward Bussell & Son—Joseph Walker, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Charlotte Hastorf vs. Isaac Newton et al.—Louis Hess.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Nos. 1163, 1162, 433, 1164, 1165, 398, 458, 958, 658, 692, 1050, 579.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Moore, J. Patrick Ireland, manslaughter; Thomas Holt, murder; Hugh Brady, felony.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of James McCann, Rose Brady, Ann B. Richardson, John V. Engle, John M. Hillberg, Catharine A. Anderson, Timothy M. Ingraham, and Jane E. Newell. The accounting in the estate of John P. Mead and John Krauter.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—Briefs in will of Edwin Baker.

New Congressmen from the South.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

In the course of a few years many of the Southern Democrats who have been prominent in both the Senate and the House will retire from politics. Some of them have already been left at home by the recent Republican triumph. The Democrats who will succeed them will perhaps have more modern ideas as to finance and taxation and other economical problems. Let us hope that they will be Democrats of brains and courage, true to the best traditions of their party, untainted by Populistic vagaries. If such men they be, we shall hear no more of the charge that the South is opposed to the Northe because of the issues settled thirty years ago by the arbitrament of war. We shall then have Democrats both of the North and of the South living only in the present, and forgetting the past.

FAVORS THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Baltimore's Board of Trade Urges Congressional Action in Favor of the Projected Improvement.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—A number of prominent business men and bankers, representing Baltimore's commercial and financial institutions, met at the Corn and Flour Exchange this afternoon to discuss the Nicaragua Canal problem. The call for the meeting stated that it is of the greatest importance that the United States Government should finish the canal, and have absolue control over it. This sentiment prevailed at to-day's meeting. It was stated, however, that, should Government aid not be forthcoming, private capital should be subscribed and the canal finished.

The Corn and Flour Exchange Committee has been in correspondence with the leading Exchanges and Boards of Trade of the United States, and is assured of active support from them. The associations will be asked to arrange for public meetings throughout the country, and committees will be sent to Washington to lay the matter before Congress early in December.

WAS JAMES CANNON CLUBBED

IN A BROOKLYN CELL WITH A FATALLY FRACTURED SKULL.

A Companion Has Recollection of Being Beaten—Police Think Cannon Injured Himself.

James Cannon, nineteen years old, a boilermaker, whose home was at 102 Tremont Street, Brooklyn, died of a fractured skull yesterday morning, while being taken from the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, to the Long Island College Hospital.

It is not known whether he was injured before or after his arrest, but he must have been lying unconscious for several hours on the floor of his cell.

Cannon spent Sunday afternoon with a friend, Francis H. Quigley, fireman of the tug William H. Bentley, lying in the Erie Basin. Quigley lives at Rondout, N. Y.

They spent the afternoon drinking, and were arrested at 2:45 the next morning in William Street, near the river, by Policeman Peacock. The policeman rang for the patrol wagon. Policemen Looney and Quinnan responded, and took Cannon and Quigley to the station, where they were locked up on the charge of intoxication.

On the way to station they fought the policemen, but the latter say they were able to quiet their prisoners without clubbing them.

Sergt. Boveley Gallagher was on duty when the men were brought in. He wrote their pedigrees, and is positive that neither acted as if he were in any way injured.

Several times after he was locked up Cannon asked Doorman John Hogan for a drink, and it was given to him each time.

Doorman Hogan went to Cannon's cell about 7 A. M. to get him ready for court. When he opened the cell door he found Cannon unconscious on the floor. He could not bring him to consciousness, and, as he was bleeding, Hogan notified the Sergeant, who telephoned for an ambulance.

Surgeon Hyde of the Long Island College Hospital responded, and said Cannon's skull was fractured. The injured man was put in the ambulance. Before it arrived at the Long Island College Hospital Cannon died. The body was taken to the Morgue, and Coroner Kene ordered an autopsy, which was made late yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the fact being demonstrated that the man had died from a fracture of the skull.

Quigley was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens yesterday when he was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court. He was held on the charge of vagrancy, so that Cannon's death may be cleared up before Quigley is allowed to depart.

Quigley could not give much coherent information, but he said that he had a faint recollection of having been clubbed. By whom he was not able to tell.

The police insist that Cannon was all right when he was locked up. They profess to believe that after getting a drink of water from the doorman, he fell, and, his head striking the hard floor of the cell, was fractured.

Doorman Hogan did not see Cannon from 5 o'clock until 7 o'clock, and, taking the police theory, it seems that the man was lying unconscious all that time, without medical attention.

Capt. Driscoll is making a special investigation. He is positive that the policemen did not club Cannon, but he offers no substitute theory.

DRESS OF AN AMERICAN BRIDE IN PARIS

Princess Sergius Belosselsky-Belozersky's Wedding Gowns and Laces.

Paris Correspondence London Daily Telegraph.

A few days ago Miss Susan Tucker-Whittier, a charmante Américaine, became Princess Sergius Belosselsky-Belozersky, according to French law and the signing of the official register at the Mairie of the Eighth Arrondissement. On the morrow she was united in holy matrimony at the Russian Orthodox Church, in the Rue Raru, surrounded by her family and a small and select circle of friends. Owing to the serious illness of the Czar, there were no wedding festivities, the young bridegroom being an attaché at the Russian Embassy in Paris. On the day of the official marriage Miss Whittier, who is young, tall, elegant, and handsome, and who carries herself right royally, wore a charmingly neat gown of plain bottle-green cloth; the skirt untrimmed. The corsage had a yoke and shoulder straps of light sage-green velvet, finely crinkled and outlined narrowly with a finger's width of dark sable. The accompanying hat was a modified Tam o' Shanter of sage-green velvet, powdered lightly with a design in fine jet beads; the brim of gathered velvet was black, while at the back rose one of crowding ostrich plume, from a cutely-tied bow, or rather a series of bows, of shaded green satin ribbon, the latter resting lightly upon the loosely and prettily arranged dark-brown hair.

Miss Whittier's wedding robe was of thick duchesse satin, ivory toned, and charmingly made. The skirt, according to the present fashion, was untrimmed, but the corsage made up in richness for the simplicity of the jupe. The waist was covered back and front with a vest of old-rose Venetian point, most exquisite; one broad box plait of satin running from neck to waist in front, where it turned under, and was duly held in by a crossway fold of satin, forming a ceinture, very smartly at the back. The voluminous sleeves and the plait above alluded to were embroidered richly with seed pearls in a design of starfish or rising suns, presumably the latter; while a feature of the gown was the double or Louis Philippe collar, one of the novelties of the season, and a great relief from the banalité of the ordinary draped collar, of which we are certainly tiring. Small sprays of orange flowers figured at the waist and near the collar. Miss Whittier's veil was of fine tulle, and her coronet of orange flowers and leaves. The young Princess's going-away dress had skirt and sleeves of navy-blue cloth and a blouse corsage of Parma mauve mirror velvet, with empiècement or yoke formed of large and small butterflies of black Chantilly lace, applied to the figure over a lining of pearl-white satin. A beautiful opera cloak for the same elegant young bride of thick white peau de cygne, lined throughout with black satin, a singularly audacious novelty. Over the shoulders falls an admirable cape of old Alençon lace, forming a hood at the back, and caught up most picturesquely on the shoulders with great bows of pale green and white glacé ribbons, passed through ornamental rhinestone buckles.

Utah May Be Deseret.

From The Boisé (Idaho) Statesman.

The Constitutional Convention in Utah is likely to be confronted with a proposition to change the name of the proposed State. The old settlers are much attached to the name that they gave it in the early days—Deseret—and they will ask that the State be re-christened. It is not likely, however, that the proposed change will have much support. As "Utah," the Territory is known throughout the world.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JANETTE MACONNELL, Helen Morton, Robert Morton Allen, Royce A. Allen, Alonzo Allen, Frances Morton Allen, Jane P. Allen, Emma Allen, Mary E. Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Victorine C. Morton of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Morton, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.
o16-law6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE MENENDEZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 68 and 70 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1894. ANTONIO GONZALES and FAUSTINO LOZANO. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 68 and 70 William Street, New-York City, N. Y. n27-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1894. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT, WILLIAM A. NEWBOULD, JOHN R. MACARTHUR, Executors. ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Wall St., N. Y. n27-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ADELAIDE CHOLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dunner & Benner, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. WILLIAM ALEXANDER CHOLWELL, Administrator, with the will annexed. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. o2-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of August, 1894. MARY E. SPARKS, Administratrix. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. au14-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators. o30-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. TOMLINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Wm. E. Stiger, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of July, 1894. HARRIET A. TOMLINSON, Administratrix. WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New-York City. jy24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HENRY HALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 218 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the first day of October, 1894. HENRY J. S. HALL, WILLIAM H. HALL, IRAD HAWLEY, Executors; MARTHA M. HALL, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Ex'ors and Ex'trix. o2-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUNIUS P. DRAKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of D. & L. S. Hulse, No. 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, 21st day of September, 1894. JENNIE DRAKE, Administratrix. D. & L. S. HULSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City. s25-law8mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. L. STORRS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Langdon Ward, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of July, 1894. MARY DUNCAN HARRIS, Executrix. JAMES R. ELY, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. jy10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Dunning & Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDER, Administratrix. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GILBERT M. SPEIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 9th

MEXICO'S SEISMIC SHOCK

Graphic Story of the Exciting Events of All Souls' Day.

THE EARTH ROSE, HOUSES TREMBLED

Alarm of the People, Who Rushed From Their Dwellings and Knelt in Prayer in the Streets.

City of Mexico Letter to The Boston Herald.

The active movement in the city and suburban real estate last week aroused us from our languid tropical meditations. I refer to the earthquake of Friday evening, Nov. 2. Holders of city mortgages trembled in two senses; they reflected on the disappearance of their facile and neat 7 per cent. per annum, which a few seconds more of quaking might bring about, and the least gloomy thoughts to occupy their minds were of the inevitable repairs. Powerful revivals of religion and earthquakes have a way of plumping people down on their knees, and extorting prayers from hardened sinners. The streets for a few minutes looked very much like a far West camp meeting. Hands were uplifted to heaven, and prayers were uttered in no perfunctory way.

The shock came at 35 minutes past 6 o'clock, and began with what is called in Spanish "una trepidacion," or upward movement of the earth, which shook buildings, even the most massive, to their foundations. The building in which The Boston Herald Bureau is situated is 120 years old, and the walls are of immense thickness, even the partition walls being two and a half feet; but, notwithstanding all this solid and venerable masonry, cemented together by the slow action of time so as to be of one piece, the structure rocked and swayed like a child's cradle, cracking the walls, and disclosing in one office a concealed closet over a door, a hiding place never before suspected. The unromantic part of it was that there were no "taiegas," or silver dollars, or even a stray golden "onza" or two, as I had hoped. Many years ago an accommodating earthquake happened along in the State of Jalisco, shook down the loose earth on a mountain side, and left in plain view a robbers' cave with $400,000 in silver bars, with the sale of which the poor fellow who owned the mountain made himself comfortable for life.

Our earthquake of the 2d was a good, honest "temblor," almost reaching to the dignity of a "terremoto," or regular earth cracker. It wrecked many roofs, factory chimneys, and walls, and, in fact, not only cracked the great stone cupola of the cathedral, but smashed the bric-à-brac of an American lady, who—her parlors being in the hands of workmen—had placed all her fancy china in a wardrobe, which tumbled down.

There is nothing enjoyable in an earthquake. The sensation of a wobbling earth crust is destructive to one's notion of what a well-made and fully-warranted planet ought to be. To see one's walls swaying to and fro, to hear the pictures go clapping against the walls, to look out and see telephone cables swinging like a clothesline of a Monday morning, and to note the electric light poles dancing a jig—all this is disquieting and causes a sudden giddiness and a squeamish sensation at the stomach. In fact, the deadly faint and sick feeling is what one notices first of all in an earthquake, and, having now had an extensive experience in these affairs, I always, on feeling giddy and faint, look around to see if hanging lamps are not flying to and fro and things generally dancing. Some Mexican lady friends were at the church up in the northern part of the city, when, as they relate to me, they felt faint, and all at once heard the roof crack and saw mortar falling all around them, while the great chandeliers swung back and forth as in a steamer in a storm. I asked them why they did not get up and run, but they replied simply: "We just shut our eyes, commended our souls to our Maker, and went on with our prayers for the city full of people."

To cap the climax, the electric lights were extinguished, owing to the dynamos getting out of regulation, and that rendered kneeling in the streets felt a pall of thick darkness enshrouding them and redoubled their entreaties to heaven. Horses drawing coaches fell to the ground, unable to sustain themselves on their feet, and the mules of the street cars simultaneously spread their legs and refused to go on. Water was hurled out of fountains and in some cases great iron receptacles of water on the roofs of houses came crashing down into courtyards with a terrifying and thunderous crash.

It was the night of "El Dia de los Muertos," All Souls' Day, when people go out to the cemeteries to light candles at the graves of their dead and renew said candles. Vast crowds were returning to the city at the hour of the shock, and, their minds filled with thoughts of another world and with a renewed sense of the fleetingness of this life, they were doubly terrified, shouting out: "The day of judgment has come! The earth trembles!"

A party of hunters were, at that tremendous moment, crossing the ridge between the great volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Ixtaciihuatl, and they felt the shock with all its violence, and were filled with a panic terror. To add to their fright, and to increase their dismay, loud bellowings of the quake-demon were heard from under the ground. Naturally their consternation was enormous, and they were immensely relieved when the shock had passed and they could seek their camp for the night. This roaring under the earth is an awful sensation. Once have I heard it, and it came at the moment in which the earthquake gave a jarring upward like an affrighted steed. It is the most awe-inspiring sound a man may hear in this world.

To give any adequate idea of last week's quake would require columns, for the scenes were as many and as varied as there were people and temperaments. But that any human soul was not filled with a sense of terror wherever the shock was felt in all its violence, would be too much to say. The rear walls of the ancient cathedral were badly cracked, as were also the front walls of the Sagrario, or parish church of the cathedral, standing joined to it. In the War Department offices in the palace the shock was severely felt. There were undoubtedly twelve earth-waves, for I have noted many places where the action of the quake traveled along longitudinal lines. In some cases sidewalks were cracked, stone benches wrecked, and out on the country roads there were cracks one hundred feet in length.

The loss of life credited to the direct action of the earthquake reaches fifteen souls, and many persons who had heart troubles were very seriously affected. In the hospitals, sick people jumped in terror from their beds, and in the lunatic asylums the inmates howled, rushed about, tore their hair, and implored their keepers to allow them to run to the street. Prisoners in Belem tried to escape from their cells, and, to add to their terrors, the beams in the walls over their heads cracked and shook. Some people out on Lake Xochimilco, in a large canoe, felt a huge wave lift their frail craft in the air, and suddenly they were overturned into the seething waters. They saved their lives by swimming.

Last Friday's earthquake was the heaviest and severest experienced here since June 19, 1858, when streets were opened sufficiently for horses to fall into the chasms, and much loss of life and of property occurred. One realizes in these quakes why the Mexicans build their houses so strongly and why old-fashioned people heartily disapprove of the thinner-walled modern houses. On shaky soil one needs build massively. The few iron frame edifices here resisted the shock excellently, the buildings being in reality vastly enlarged bird cages, all flexibility. It is because iron-frame edifices are almost earthquake-proof that the people of Manila have gone in for them in their public buildings. Fifty years ago next April a tremendous earthquake occurred here, and, simultaneously, the waters of the Pacific Ocean receded from the coast, returning in a few moments with enormous force, a huge green wall, and precipitating themselves on the shore. Three years later another earthquake shattered a tower of the cathedral at Guadalajara.

It is a curious fact that last Friday's quake was accompanied by an eruption of the volcano of Colima, which is at this moment belching forth hot steam and filling the surrounding country with terror. Local savants assert that the earthquake here had no connection with the great disturbances in the earth's crust in South America. There is a theory that on either coast of this country, off the shores of the State of Vera Cruz, and also near Acapulco, on the Pacific side, are submarine volcanoes which are active during seismic phenomena on the land.

The great historic earthquakes of South America and of Central America were not felt at all here. Lima was destroyed by a quake in October, 1687, and in 1746 Callao was leveled to the ground without any seismic effects here. Of course, there is no guarantee that we may not any dark night or bright day be toppled over in our big stone houses and buried in their ruins. A series of experiences in earthquakes is apt to make one skeptical of their effects being ever disastrous, but when one stops and reflects that twenty seconds of oscillation, even less of the upward shock might level a strongly-built city, one's reason has to admit the peril. A San Francisco gentleman here remarked that such a shaking in this city would have thrown down every building there. Nothing, he said, but the firm manner in which Mexican builders have wrought saved this capital, and I think he is right.

A Boston friend here is happy. Long has he dreamed of earthquakes as a thing truly tropical. He has eagerly hunted up the distinctive things of our civilization, and has relished bull fights with that same keen sense of enjoyment in which, when we were young, we fought barnyard fowls up in New-England, but he sighed for an earthquake. He got it. He was sitting in his hotel room conversing with a friend when things swam indistinctly before him, the walls seemed to be gyrating, and the floor ascended to greet him, while at the same moment the ceiling rose. "By the Old South Church and the sword of Bunker Hill!" he cried, and rushed to a window to get under the protecting arch, dragging along with him an unresisting young man from St. Louis, Mo., who let his teeth chatter in a nonchalant and unconventional manner. The next morning my Boston friend appeared before me beaming, his eyes sparkling. "I have felt it. It was grand! It beats anything out of sight!" he exclaimed, and the radiant expression did not leave his face for two days. He had seen Altham's motor revolving 17,000 times a minute, but he thought a Mexican earthquake which could set a stone city dancing beat all things mechanical.

The Forest King Sunk in Collision.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 26.—The British ship Forest King was run down and sunk off Little Canso. She was bound from Sydney, C. B., Nov. 15, for Boston. None of the crew were lost. The Forest King was built in 1877, was of 1,602 tons, and was commanded by Capt. Michael Doyle.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:00|Sun sets...4:35|Moon sets... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:22	7:58	1:06	1:52
Governors Island	7:47	8:23	1:43	2:25
Hell Gate	9:40	10:26	3:11	3:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Saale, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.		
Britannic Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rhyniand, Antwerp	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 30.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colombia, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eiffel Tower, Cape Colony	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Habana, Havana	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 1.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Fontabelle, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fort William, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	1:30 A. M.	4:30 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
Mississippi, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Scandia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 27.—Alvena, Port Limon, Nov. 18; Andes, Jamaica, Nov. 21; Caracas, La Guayra, Nov. 21; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Furnessia, Glasgow, Nov. 15; Greece, London, Nov. 10; Grecian Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 19; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Nov. 15; La Bretagne, Havre, Nov. 17; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Obdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 14; Polaria, Hamburg, Nov. 8; Runic, Liverpool, Nov. 16; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 13; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11; Westernland, Antwerp, Nov. 17.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—Lahn, Bremen, Nov. 20; Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 21; Saratoga, Havana, Nov. 24.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29.—Edam, Amsterdam, Nov. 17; Mississippi, London, Nov. 15; Norwegian, Glasgow, Nov. 17; Weser, Bremen, Nov. 17.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Nov. 26.

SS Lampasas, Burrows, of the Mallory Line, from Galveston, which put into Delaware Breakwater on Friday afternoon with fire in her cargo of cotton, arr. here this morning.

SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Vera Cruz, Nov. 12, and Havana 21st, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischausen, Hamburg Nov. 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Collier, Newcastle Nov. 9, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Genoa Nov. 15, via Gibraltar 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) Dow, Kingston Nov. 11 and Port Limon 18, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to F. S. Allen.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith, Oct. 31, and Dundee, Nov. 3, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Nov. 3 and Swansea 4, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Herd, Tessau, Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Willets, from Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, from Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Shawmut, with two barges.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Port Adelaide, for Newport News and Richmond.

Barks H. G. Johnson, for Wellington and Auckland; Padosa, for Lisbon.

Miscellaneous.

North German Lloyd SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Stormer, from Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar, for New-York, was sighted off Fire Island at 5 P. M. to-day.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New-York Nov. 11 for Dover, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from Hamburg for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Wente, from Bremen for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York Nov. 14 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sarah, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New-York Nov. 15 for Queenstown, Southampton, and Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Stuart Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Penrice, sld. from Cadiz for New-York Nov. 20.

SS Durham City, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Shields for New-York Nov. 23.

SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, sld. from Glasgow for New-York Nov. 24.

SS Euclid (Br.) sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Nov. 24.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, sld. from Bremen for New-York Nov. 24.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Kasbek (Br.) sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 10, arr. at Havre Nov. 24.

SS Pirnahia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Tenasserim, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New-York Oct. 31 for Aden, Singapore, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Nyassa, (Br.,) Capt. Lermond, sld. from Messina for New-York prior to Nov. 24.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York Nov. 24.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 26.—SS Furst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, sld. for New-York at 7 A. M. to-day.

GOTHENBURG, Nov. 26.—SS Polynesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New-York for Copenhagen, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Nov. 26.—SS Ardancorrach, (Br.,) Capt. Forbes, which sld. from Glasgow Nov. 24 for New-York, has put into this port with her piston valve broken.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest in Which Brokers Figure.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL PROPERTY

Realty on Broadway Turned Over—A Sale of Western and Southern Mortgages—Auction List for To-Day.

A notice printed in The New-York Times on Nov. 4 called attention to the fact that the persons represented by Charles A. Seymour & Co. would not be called upon to complete the purchase of the St. Luke's Hospital site, at Fifth Avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Streets, until next July. It has already been stated that the purchasers put up $150,000 only to bind the contract, and, in case the property was taken by them, they were to receive interest on the amount. The purchase was so far speculative that only the amount deposited need be lost in case of a refusal to take the property at $2,400,000. For several months Mr. Seymour has been devising methods of utilizing the purchase, which have thus far not met with success. There are, however, more than seven months remaining for carrying out available projects for the property. An article printed in a newspaper yesterday restated these facts with an air of novelty, and intimated that the prices desired could not be obtained.

About a fortnight ago The New-York Times announced that Leo Schlesinger had bought from Dr. H. N. Heineman the property at 733 and 735 Broadway, just north of Waverley Place, and that it would be turned over to Builder Jere C. Lyons for improvement. Mr. Schlesinger denied the story. Yesterday the property was turned over by Mr. Schlesinger to Mr. Lyons, who announces that he will build a ten-story fire-proof business building on the site, to be ready for occupancy next Fall. Messrs. Lalor & Beringer were the brokers in the transaction.

Messrs. Livingston & Dunn have traded two four-story twenty-foot-front limestone dwellings on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Riverside Drive, with a Mrs. Pelgram, for a country seat at Paterson, N. J.. The dwellings are put in at $40,000 each and the country property at $30,000.

A special meeting of the Real Estate Exchange Directors was held yesterday afternoon. It was resolved to continue the committee, consisting of Messrs. Douglass Robinson, J. Romaine Brown, and Frank Yoran, who suggested measures for increasing the usefulness of the Exchange. The committee was empowered to increase its number to fifteen, and to select, if need be, persons outside the Exchange to cooperate in the movement. This committee of fifteen is to suggest methods for carrying into effect the plan recently outlined by the special committee of three, and to consider other matters looking to the enlargement of the scope of the Exchange's usefulness. They are requested to report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold yesterday, at 59 Liberty Street, the real estate and mortgage securities of the Equitable Mortgage Company, which has defaulted in its interest payments to the New York Security and Trust Company, the latter being the trustee substituted for the late American Loan and Tfust Company. The property, which consists of lands in Southern and Western States, and of mortgages on the same, was offered in series, and all was bought by the Reorganization Committee. There were in all 58 series. The total par value of the property was $4,056,385.78. It was bought for $2,328,900.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 357.10 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8½ by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,340.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 230, 232, and 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $3,040.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50 by jog 50 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, stores, on nurture. Due on judgment, $45,160; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Herbert F. Andrews, referee, 137 Monroe Street, north side, 128 feet west of Jefferson Street, 26.1½ by about 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By Louis Keenan, foreclosure sale, 330 East Third Street, south side, 92.1 feet west of Second Avenue, 22.11 by 59.4 by 23 by 58.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 27 West Fifteenth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.3, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,700; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,820.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur Sweeny, referee, 306 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,440.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, referee, Lorillard Street, east side, 115.23 feet north of Jacob Street, 25 by 97.86, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,350.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, referee, Lorillard Street, east side, 115.23 feet north of Jacob Street, 25 by 97.86, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,350.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, 420 West Thirty-ninth Street, five-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by about 74 by 98.9; also 453 West Forty-sixth Street, five-story brick tenement, with stores, 24.2 by about 57 by 98.5; also 532 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 24.6 by 60 by 100.5, five-story brick double tenement; also 244 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Second Avenue, 19 by 47 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 42 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 376.9 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.9 by 55 by 100.8½, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 46 and 48 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 62.2 2-3 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.2 2-3, and 20 by 50 by 100.8½, two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; also 144 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, 46 by 125 by 43.6 by 19 by jog 2.6 by 106, two-story and mansard-roof frame dwelling; also 128 Willoughby Avenue, by 100, four-story and mansard-roof brownstone dwelling; also the "Constantine Place," at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, 11.492 acres, with three-story frame dwelling, stables, and outbuildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Forty-third Street, north side and East River, by the Ladew estate, one story freight house; cost, $12,000.

138th Street, south side, 133 feet east of Rider Avenue, by J. L. Mott Iron Works, three-story brick manufactury; cost, $6,000.

101st Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by James McLaughlin, two five-story flats; cost, $36,000.

147th Street, north side, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by Marian E. Moore, two five-story flats; cost, $36,000.

Vyse Street, east side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, R. Pickens, one frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

163d Street, southeast corner Melrose Avenue, by W. Fernschild, five four-story brick flats; cost, $61,000.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 310 feet west of Morris Avenue, F. A. Reiss, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,400.

Berry Street, north side, 230.2 feet west of Anthony Avenue, one two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $4,200.

South Boulevard, south side, 30.63 feet west of Bainbridge Avenue, by Matilda B. Soussaint, one two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $4,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Henry W. Sherrill has sold the old homestead of the late Dr. Adrian Vanderveer, on Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, with six acres of lawn, to Cornelius E. Donnellon.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold at $1,700 to James Hughes the two-story and basement frame dwelling 159 Walworth Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-fifth Street, northeast side, 62.2 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23.6 by 36, $3,500; Richard W. Fenwick, owner.

Fifty-fifth Street, northeast side, 125 feet west of Fourteenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23.6 by 36, $3,500; William F. McCarthy, owner.

Bay Seventeenth Street, southwest side, 200 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 25 by 30.6, $3,000 each; Frank Rull, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 26.

76TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x102.2; Charles Beutel to Maria Beutel $1

2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Joseph Jordan and wife to Agnes Yost 1

PARK AV, 1,908 to 1,914; Mary E. Williams to William H. Cauldwell. 1

130TH ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 90 x99.11; William H. Cauldwell and wife to Frank Hardy 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 148th St, 31.11x85; Annie C. Doyle to Frederick P. Fletcher ..

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Charles W. Lindsley and wife to Nathan Wise 11,300

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100 x100; E. Stanton Riker to Louis Lowenstein 10

153D ST, 529 East; Hettie Knox to Clara E. Mapes ....

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 366.8 ft w of Delmonico Place, 29.2x100; D. Frank Lloyd, referee, to John M. Meehan 3,900

133D ST, n s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 16.10x100; William E. Elderd and wife to Conrad Boehm and wife 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Intervale Av, 31x irregular; Clara E. Mapes to Hettie Knox 10

133D ST, n s, 245.10 ft w of Willow Av, 16.7x100; William E. Elferd and wife to Mary E. Eldridge 1

MECHANIC ST, n s, adjoining lot of Patrick Rice, 37 ft n w from land of Peter Duffy, 24th Ward; Thomas E. Flannery to Thomas Eggleton.. 1

ALLEN ST, e s, 25x87.6, being Lot 1926, Map of Van Dam Water estate, ½ part; Philip Goldstein and wife to Sarah Kanzer 1

MONROE ST, 48, and other property; Joseph Fetchett, referee, to Bridget A. Cody 21,800

OGDEN AD ST, 127; Joseph Schrier to Herbert B. Cook 12,000

BROADWAY, 733 and 735; Sevilla Heineman to Isaac Helfer 255,000

13TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, 54x103.3; Adolph M. Bendheim and wife to John P. Free 60,000

BROADWAY, 733 and 735; Isaac Helfer to Leo Schlesinger 10

ELIZABETH ST, 155; Caroline G. Browne to Grace S. Montgomery.. 5

65TH ST, 158 West; George Moore to Robert S. Jordan 1

42D ST, 455 West; Charles Fuchs and wife to Charles Gotthold 18,000

88TH ST, 41 West; John Casey and wife to John Stemm 100

89TH ST, 318 West; R. B. Brown and husband to William J. Wickins. 1

71ST ST, 220 West; Josiah S. Lindsay and wife and others to George Kitching 1

93D ST, 177 West; Edward G. Alsdorf to Simon Feist 1

93D ST, 175 West; same to same.. 1

77TH ST, 160 West; James W. McElhinney to Mary A. Brown 1

95TH ST, s s, 69 ft e of Park Av, 31x80.8; Henry Wilkins and wife to Peter Wilkins 26,000

EAST END AV, w s, 127.8 ft s of 82d St, 25.6x98; John Philip Schuchmann to John Peter Schuchmann.. 19,500

MECHANIC ST, n s, adjoining lands of Patrick Rice, 37 ft n w from lands of Peter Duffy, and other property; Jane Pringle to Thomas E. Flannery; transfer of lease and.. 1

PERRY AV, e s, 250 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; Mary J. Hughes to Agnes Fahy 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ASMUSSEN, Peter, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 371 Bleecker St, 1 year $3,000

BLAKE, Robert J., and wife to Benjamin Ayerigg and another, trustees, &c.; w s of 28th St, 125 ft e Madison Av, 5 years 52,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, and wife to John F. Steeves; w s of Fox St, 95 ft s of Intervale Av; 1 yr 2,600

CLEARWATER, Edward, and wife to Edgar Logan, trustee, &c.; s s of 162d St, 97.6 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 3 years 12,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, 1 year 20,000

DLEL DONUO, Marty to John F. Steeves; w s of Tiffany St, 262 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 6,800

DECKER, Ephraim, and wife to United States Trust Company, New York; Grand St, n e corner of South 5th Av, 5 years 32,000

FREE, John P., to Adolph M. Bendheim; n s of 13th St, 142.6 ft w of Avenue C, and adjoining property, (two mortgages,) installments. 9,500

FLETCHER, Fredercick P., to Annie C. Doyle; e s of Convent Av, 51.11 ft n of 148th St, 1 year 1,750

SAME to same; e s of Convent Av, 67.11 ft n of 148th St, 1 year 1,750

GOTTHOLD, Charles, to George Ehret; n s of 42d St, 220 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 9,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Sevilla Heineman; 733 and 735 Broadway, 3 years 75,000

HARDY, Frank, and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 125th St, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 130,000

JONES, Gilbert E., and wife to Henry A. Barling and others, trustees; 20 ft s of Madison Av, 106.8 ft s of 37th St, 5 years 40,000

JONES, Lenora C., and another to G. W. Howle; n s of Summit Av, 99.8 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year 155

KNOX, Hettie, to F. A. Strang; n w corner of Westchester and Intervale Avs, 2 years 2,500

LEE, Homer, to Abby R. Howland; 71st St, s s, 40 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 22,000

MULLALY, Mary E., and another to A. E. Worthington; w s of Morris Av, 169 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 500

MEEHAN, John M., and wife to M. C. Swanton; n s of Teasdale Place, 366.8 ft w of Delmonico Place, 3 years 3,500

MAPES, Clara E., to Frederick A. Strang; n s of Westchester Av, 31.4 ft w of Intervale Av, 2 years 2,500

OPPENHEIMER, Solomon, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; e s of Columbus Av, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, and other property, (two mortgages,) 3 years 30,000

OLSEN, Anton L., to John F. Steeves; w s of Fox St, 100.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year 2,700

PUTZER, Christian, and wife to James Alexander; s e corner of 11th Av and 171st St, 3 years 2,500

SCHIFF, Solomon H., to William S. Bleecker; s s of 44th St, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 2,000

SAMMET, Philip, and another to David Sears; s w corner of Bleecker and Wooster Sts, 7 years 45,000

SILVERMAN, Anna H., to Ernestine Silverman and another, executors; s s of 23d St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 5,000

STEMME, John, and wife to Knickerbocker Trust Company; n s of 8Sth St, 368 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 16,000

SPINELLI, Mary D., and another to A. C. Hume; n s of 113th St, 119.11 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

TIFFANY, Lyman, and wife to Herbert L. Satterlee; s w corner of Lyon and Hoe Sts, demand 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

PERRY AV, e s, 264 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25 ft front; William Coogan against B. J. Hughes, owner; Thomas Prindle, contractor 107

149TH ST, w s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft front; John D. Cordes against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor 77

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 54 ft front; Rody McLaughlin against James O'Hara, contractor 468

MADISON AV, and 116th St, n w corner; Marcus A. Ball against Mrs. John W. Stevens, owner; John W. Stevens, contractor 850

72D ST, East, 531 to 533; Ferdinand Kuhuke against Harold Reid, debtor; Charles E. Reid, owner 104

WILLIAM ST, 91; Hugh Robinson against Joseph F. McKone, lessee and contractor 276

SAME property; William Winter against same 133

126TH ST and 8th Av, s e corner; G. Goodwin's Sons against Seth M. Milliken, owner; H. M. Reynolds & Co., contractors 200

LEXINGTON AV, 1,186; Anthony F. Koelbe against Frederick Correll, owner and contractor 180

CRESTON AV, w s, 344 ft n of Wellesley St, 25 ft front; Gustav Gragen against John I. Boyd, owner; William Campbell, contractor 53

TOO MANY AMERICAN HERRING

Gloucester Fishermen Suspected of Using Dollars for Bait.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—A letter received here from Washington contains a summary of the report of T. Aubrey Byrne, Special Treasury employe, filed with the Treasury Department, giving the results of the investigation into the methods employed by the Gloucester herring fleet in regard to the importation and manner of entry of their catches from Newfoundland.

This investigation is said to have been brought about by the Collectors of New-York and Philadelphia, who drew the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the enormous quantity of herring annually imported from the British Provinces and entered at Gloucester free of duty as the products of American fisheries, and then cleared coastwise for other ports, where the fish were disposed of for food purposes.

The report says that vessels in the Newfoundland herring traffic last Winter carried down there several thousand dollars worth of merchandise, and more than $30,000 in cash, with which to purchase cargoes, and a prominent Gloucester vessel owner stated that $75,000 is annually left for herring, during the Winter months, among the people at Fortune and Placentia Bays. If, as alleged, the cargoes were caught by the Americans, there would be no need of spending this large amount for the chase of herring, and yet the purchased herring have been admitted free. The report says that several thousand hogsheads of salt are taken on those vessels, which, when used for curing American fish, is free, but when used on foreign-bought fish is dutiable, yet no duty has ever been collected upon it. The report further says the humbug in the allegation that these Newfoundland fishers are American is too palpable, and has long been known inside as well as outside of official quarters, and yet free entry is continued.

In connection with the report it is learned semi-officially that American vessels fitting out in future for Newfoundland to obtain fares of fish will do so at their peril, if they fail to conform to all the laws of the United States bearing upon and governing the importation of merchandise from a foreign country.

VETERAN ALLEN FIGHTING FOR A JOB

Trying the Law on Richmond County Board of Appointment.

STAPLETON, S. I., Nov. 26.—The Board of Supervisors, with the County Judge and District Attorney of Richmond County, comprising a Board of Appointment, met this afternoon to choose an Assessor for five years to succeed P. J. Dunn. They were restrained from making the appointment by an injunction issued by Justice Gaynor. The board was also required to show cause before Justice Gaynor at Brookl

MRS. YOUNG NOT GUILTY

She Is Acquitted on the Charge of Murdering Her Husband.

THE PEOPLE ASK FOR HER RELEASE

Her Straightforward Story of the Killing Brings Tears to Her Hearers' Eyes and Wins Her Liberty.

Even in New-York, where dramatic happenings are so common that many of them hardly attract notice, there has rarely been such a scene, fraught with the passions and sentiments of life, as that witnessed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at the trial and acquittal of Mrs. Annie Young, for murder.

When the climax was reached, there was literally not a dry eye in the courtroom. Jurymen, lawyers, and spectators all showed telltale traces of emotion. Justice Ingraham, who presided at the trial, and who is probably the least sentimental man on the bench, spoke in a husky voice.

Not the least remarkable incident was the action of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Called upon by reason of his official position to prosecute the prisoner, he felt impelled at the close of Mrs. Young's testimony to move for her acquittal. The unfortunate woman had told her story in a voice heavy with tears, but in such a plain, straightforward manner, without attempt at embellishment or extenuation, that it seemed all the more tragic. As she finished, with sobs choking her voice, Mr. McIntyre arose, and, in a tone that was almost inaudible, so far had his sympathies carried him away, he said:

"If your Honor please, we move for Mrs. Young's discharge. We ask that the court direct the jury to acquit her."

For a moment Mrs. Young sat perfectly still, with a dazed look on her face. Then the tears broke out afresh. Her gray-haired mother, Mrs. Foster, threw herself on her daughter's breast, and, locked together in a long embrace, the two women stood there, speechless. There was not a sound in the courtroom, and persons standing immediately about the mother and daughter turned away that they might not intrude on their joy. After a time Mrs. Young grew more self-possessed.

Her lawyer, Abraham H. Levy, turning to the mother, said:

"Take her home. Let her rest."

The two women thereupon walked slowly out of the courtroom, and gradually the spectators and others followed.

A clear case of self-defense was made out on behalf of the prisoner. Her husband, the man whom she had killed, was a fireman on the New-York Central Railroad. On the night of Sept. 21, 1894, he went to his home intoxicated. He abused his wife, who is an attractive-looking woman of thirty-five years, and her mother. He finally tried to shoot them. In the struggle that followed Mrs. Young caught hold of her husband's revolver, and, as she testified yesterday, shot him without really knowing what she did.

Policemen John J. Munson and Hugh Gorman, who arrested Mrs. Young, were the only witnesses called for the people. They testified to hearing four pistol shots, and to finding George Young's body at the foot of the stairs leading up to the apartments at 303 Ninth Avenue. On cross-examination the policeman said that they saw blood running down the face of Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Young's mother, coming, evidently, from a cut.

Thomas G. Fennell, associated with Mr. Levy for the defense, made an eloquent opening address for the accused, and then Mrs. Foster was called.

She testified to hearing her daughter scream in the front room of the apartments. When she ran to her daughter's assistance, Young turned on her and struck her in the face. She knew nothing of what happened afterward, except that she heard the shots fired.

Then Mrs. Young told her story. She said her husband reached home about midnight. He was intoxicated, and they had some words about a friend whom he had brought home with him. She continued:

"Suddenly he ran into the front room, beckoning me to follow. He seemed terribly excited. When we got into the front room he grabbed me by the hair and pulled my head back, and cried out, 'Annie, I love you.' He frightened me, and I screamed. My mother came to my assistance. George rushed at her, and he had something that shone in his hand. I knew it was a revolver. He struck my mother in the face, and the blood ran down.

"Then I grappled with him. We struggled out into the hall. It was pitch dark. I kept on struggling with him, and said: 'For God's sake, don't kill her.' I was afraid that he would kill me, too. He had often said that he would never quarrel with me. That if he ever had any trouble with me he would kill me at once. We got to the head of the stairs, and both grasped the bannister. Then I felt his hand slip from me on the bannister rail, and he went down the stairs.

"I ran back into the front room and looked out of the window. I expected to see him in the street. I did not know that I had shot him. I did not know the pistol had gone off at all.

"I was so excited I was nearly crazy. I swear before you, gentlemen, and before God, that I had never had a pistol in my hands before."

Mrs. Young ceased, and Mr. Levy said: "The District Attorney may cross-examine."

Mr. McIntrye rose, looked at the witness for a moment, and then turned and said something in a low tone to her lawyer. Mr. Levy explained: "The people rest," and Mr. McIntyre turned to the Court and asked Judge Ingraham to direct the jury to acquit the defendant.

Justice Ingraham directed the jury to acquit Mrs. Young, and without leaving their seats the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

THE PATERSON GAME LAW CASES

Judge Dixon Has the Matter Removed to the Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 26.—Jonathan Dixon, Reuben Wells, Charles R. Fitch, and James Inglis, Jr., who were complained of recently by Game Warden Charles A. Shriner of Passaic County for shooting at wild ducks and thus violating the game laws of the State, filed writs of certiorari to-day removing the case from the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace George B. Senior of Paterson to the Supreme Court.

There is great interest in the case all over the State, owing to the circumstance that the Jonathan Dixon mentioned above is himself a member of the Supreme Court, and, by common consent, one of the most learned Judges and lawyers in the country. The defendants are under bail, which the Paterson Justice of the Peace required them to give. The writs were granted by Chief Justice Beasley, on the ground that "complaint being made on information and belief only," does not constitute such proof as under the statute is required to authorize any proceedings against persons violating it. The writs are returnable Nov. 30.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan's Visit.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan called on Corporation Counsel Clark yesterday. It was said his visit had reference to his opening law offices in this city. The Lieutenant Governor, however, said his call was not in reference to his contemplated law practice.

EDWARD VAN NAME DISCHARGED

Justice Hogan Did Not Believe Him Guilty of Passing a Worthless Check on Herman Wolz.

Edward Van Name, who was arrested last week on the complaint of Herman Wolz, a restaurant keeper at 138 Sixth Avenue, who accused him of uttering a worthless check, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The case has attracted considerable attention, because of the position held by young Van Name. For the past twelve years he has been the confidential clerk of Myers, Rutherfurd & Co., bankers and brokers.

When the case was called yesterday morning, Wolz swore that he had not made any mistake in his identification. "That man came into the place at about 8:30 o'clock, or may be twenty minutes past," he said, "and asked me to cash the check. He had been into my place three or four times before. The check was drawn on the First National Bank, by Charles P. Campbell, in favor of Christian Claussen, and indorsed by him. I asked the young man if his name was Claussen, and he said that it was. Then I gave him the money, $3.85, and he went out."

"You are sure that he is the man?" asked Alfred Lauterbach, of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

"Yes, I am sure," said Wolz. "I could not forget such a funny face."

Wolz then called his sister, Annie, who works in the restaurant as a waitress. Annie was very sure that Van Name was the young man who had asked to have the check cashed.

"How do you know?" asked Mr. Lauterbach.

"Because he has got such a funny face," said the young girl.

Annie's testimony did not stand very long under cross-examination. She said that Van Name had come into the place at 10:30 or 10:45 o'clock. She was very sure of the time. The young woman was very much embarrassed, and was finally excused.

Van Name was then called to the stand. He denied all knowledge of the case, and said that he had not been in Wolz's restaurant since last September. The check transaction took place on Oct. 22. He denied absolutely that he had ever seen the check before, and said that he had no need to resort to any such practices, as he could have all the money he wanted by going to the safe at the office and taking what he needed.

John A. Rutherfurd, Van Name's employer, then testified that Van Name had been in his employ for twelve years. "We place the most absolute trust in him," said Mr. Rutherfurd. "He has the combination of the safe, and opens it every morning. With the exception of myself and Mr. Myers, he is the only person who can go to the bank and get money on our checks. He is absolutely trustworthy, and we have sent him out with securities of great value. I am absolutely certain that he had nothing to do with this matter. If, as the young woman has said, this affair occurred between 10:30 and 11 o'clock, I am certain that he had nothing to do with it. I mean, I can prove it in a legal sense, for he has been in our office by 10 o'clock every morning for the past ten years."

Justice Hogan then discharged Van Name, saying that he was confident it was a case of mistaken identity.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS ABROAD

EFFECT OF DRIVING THE CONCERNS FROM THIS COUNTRY.

A General Craze for "Bond Investment" Frauds, on Which the Managers Are Reaping Rich Harvests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The annual report of Judge John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, treats at some length of the enormous increase for the fiscal year ended June 30 in the number of companies engaged in conducting lotteries and fraudulent schemes. Against these concerns 223 "fraud" orders were issued by the Postmaster General, prohibiting the delivery of registered packages and the payment of money orders to certain companies and parties named.

On this subject Judge Thomas says:

"The craze for taking chances in so-called bond investment schemes in our country in the past year has equaled, if it has not exceeded, the tulip mania of Holland and the infatuation created by the South Sea bubble of John Law. These so-called bond investment schemes are more dangerous to society than avowed lotteries, because their lottery features are strenuously denied, and they are held out by their promoters to the public as legitimate business enterprises.

"The war on lotteries in the United States has had one marked effect, and that is to drive men to foreign shores and stimulate their establishment in other countries. A very large business is done in our country by lotteries operated abroad, chiefly in the countries of Continental Europe, Mexico, and Central America, by which large sums of money are lost to us without the compensation derived from domestic lotteries of keeping all the money within our own borders. There is at present no adequate remedy against carrying the literature of these concerns in the international mails, nor need we hope for any until other nations take the same view of the subject that we do. The lottery business conducted through express companies has increased enormously during the year, in the direct ratio of the decrease of that business through the mails."

Mr. Thomas, therefore, recommends the enactment of legislation that is now pending before Congress relative to this subject.

Czar Alexander's Little Joke.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Charles II., it will be remembered, apologized to those around him for taking such an unconscionably long time to die. The Czar did not do that, but he seems to have had his little joke with Father Ivan. "Well, father," he said, "you ought only prepare for the last journey such patients as I, who have strong nerves; you would quite upset others." More striking, however, was the remark, "I have nothing to beg God's forgiveness for. I have always acted according to His laws"—a remark perfectly sincere, and not surprising from one who since his consecration firmly believed himself to be the vicegerent of the Almighty.

Opposed to Religious Intolerance.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Sleeper of the Episcopal Church, in his sermon last night, bitterly denounced the A. P. A., declaring it to be unpatriotic and un-American in its aims and objects. He said the Episcopal Church was the natural foe of the Catholic Church, but he did not believe the latter was attempting to secure temporal power in this country. Dr. Sleeper warned the members of his flock against joining the A. P. A., and said this organization merely sought to foment religious strife.

Theta Delta Chi Convention.

The forty-eighth annual convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity will be held to-day and to-morrow at the Savoy Hotel.

The sessions will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. The annual banquet will be held at the Savoy to-morrow night.

W. D. Walkley will preside, and the orator of the occasion will be the Rev. Dr. Rufus S. Green.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Union Pacific Receivers Complete a Tour of Inspection.

THE PROPERTY IN GOOD CONDITION

Gulf Line and Oregon Troubles Unsettled—Receipts from Lands to be Paid to Gould and Sage.

Receivers Clark, Mink, Anderson, and Doane have completed a tour of inspection of the property of the Union Pacific Railroad. They were accompanied by several of the operating officers of the road, and an opportunity was afforded them of making a careful examination into the physical condition of the lines. Upon their return to Omaha, last Saturday, Receiver Oliver W. Mink said: "We transacted a large amount of important business and are highly pleased with the trip. The road is in better condition than we expected to find it, but business has been very dull."

Relative to the troubles with Receiver Trumbull of the Gulf line and Receiver McNeil of the Oregon line, Mr. Mink said: "These questions were settled to a certain extent. The rumor that the Union Pacific will take charge of the Cheyenne and Northern is without foundation." Receiver Mink did not care to express an opinion as to whether the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern, or the Navigation line, were responsible for the debt of the Oregon line, until he had investigated the matter.

Receiver and President S. H. H. Clark will remain in Omaha. Receiver John W. Doane will return to his home, in Chicago, and Receivers Mink and Anderson will continue to have charge of the New-York office.

United States Circuit Judge Walter Sanborn, in St. Paul, Minn., has issued an order directing the Union Pacific receivers to turn over all the receipts from the lands belonging to the railroad company to George Gould and Russell Sage, the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the road. If all the lands of the company more than pay the bonds, the balance is to be turned back into the hands of the receivers.

The United States court has also ordered the Union Pacific receivers to pay the July interest on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, without accrued interest, without delay. Payments will be made in New-York and Boston.

GEORGIA CENTRAL.

Work of Reorganization Progressing —Proposed Georgia Legislation.

The work of perfecting the details of the plan to reorganize the Central Railroad of Georgia has made considerable progress, but the end has not yet been reached. The outlook for harmonizing all interests is said to be encouraging. The name of the corporation will be changed to the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and the new organization will endeavor to secure new leases of the Southwestern and the Augusta and Savannah Roads at a 5 per cent. rental.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., yesterday said that a bill had been introduced in the Georgia Legislature, the purpose of which is to prevent the reorganization of the Central Railroad of Georgia by the Southern Railway Company. It directs the Attorney General to institute proceedings to forfeit the Central's charter if the road is controlled by the Southern Railway.

Seeking Harmony in the West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—There were two passenger meetings slated for to-day—one of the Transcontinental lines, the object being to reorganize the old Transcontinental Association, and one of the Western Passenger Association. At the latter it was understood that an effort would be made to reorganize the association, which was practically disrupted by the secession of several of its members last week. At both meetings resolutions were passed for a joint meeting, which was held. The result was that a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of nine, three from territory east of the Missouri River, three from territory west of the river, and three from the Transcontinental territory. This committee is to report jointly or each section separately, next Wednesday on a plan of reorganization. As there is likely to be a difference of opinion, caused by a conflicting interest, it is probable that three reports will be made. On an agreement or disagreement over these reports depends the life of the association. Railroad men are confident, however, that it will be organized and the demoralization of rates stopped.

Mr. Truesdale of the Rock Island Road presided over the meeting, which was called to order by Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association.

Buffalo Suburban Extensions.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The Cross-Town Street Railroad Company of Buffalo today filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of a proposed extension of its route, as follows:

On White's Corners Road, in West Seneca, between Ridge Road and the termius of South Park Avenue, at the southerly city line of Buffalo. On Genesee Street, in Cheektowaga, beginning at easterly city line of Buffalo, and ending near the Pine Ridge Road. On Perry Street, between Washington and Main Streets, in Buffalo. On East Ferry Street, Buffalo, from its junction with Main Street to Michigan Street, and to connect the tracks of the company with the railway tracks in Main Street, and also to connect the track to be constructed in Ferry Sreet, east of Main Street.

New-England Interest to be Paid.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court issued an order to-day allowing the receivers of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company to pay interest on the first mortgage bonds of the company. There was no opposition, it being said that the payments were made out of the earnings. Judge Colt also issued an order permitting the payment of rentals of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Railroad.

As to the payment of the Norwich and Worcester rental, the opinion of the court was asked on the legality of the stock issued by that company in payment for stock of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, before paying the rental. A hearing will be given later.

Not a Gould Road.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—The Little Rock and Pacific Railway Company filed its charter with the Secretary of State here to-day. Gov. W. M. Fishback is President, D. G. Fones Vice President, George W. Clarke Secretary, and S. R. Cockrill attorney, all of this city. The total capital stock is $4,600,000, of which $230,000 has been subscribed. The length of the road, including branches, is 230 miles. The main line will pass through Pulaski, Perry, Yell, Logan, and Sebastian Counties, in Arkansas. Wister Junction, Indian Territory, will be its western terminus, where it will connect with the Choctaw line. The Goulds will have no connection with the new company.

Atchison Reorganization.

Meetings of the joint Executive Committee of the Atchison Reorganization Committee are now of almost daily occurrence. The financial condition of the property is being studied closely, and the views of various persons interested in the road are being considered in order that a satisfactory basis for a plan of reorganization may be reached. No new plan has been drafted as yet.

All of the Atchison receivers—Col. Aldace F. Walker, John J. McCook, and Joseph C. Wilson—are now in New-York, as is also D. B. Robinson, the acting President.

East-Bound Freight.

The total east-bound tonnage of dead freight from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard last week aggregated 47,850 tons, against 49,560 tons in the week before, and 53,987 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The Panhandle carried 7,006 tons; the Nickel Plate, 7,036 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 6,196 tons; the Grand Trunk, 5,009 tons; the Erie Railway, 5,782 tons; the Lake Shore, 4,935 tons; the Wabash, 3,766 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 3,396 tons; the Michigan Central, 2,807 tons, and the Big Four, 1,323 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The suit of the Western cattle shippers against the Santa Fé Railroad to test the legality of the switching charge of $2 on each car switched by the road into the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago, was decided in favor of the shippers by Judge Grosscup yesterday. The Court held that the company agreed to deliver its cars to the depot; that the stock yards must be considered the depot for live stock, and that the original freight charges included all expenses to destination.

—T. B. McKay, who was passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in San Francisco for several years, will soon sail for Yokohama, where he will assume the duties of General Passenger Agent for the Pacific Mail and the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Companies, the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Northwestern for India, China, and Japan.

—Charters were granted by the State Department of Pennsylvania yesterday to three street railway companies in Pittsburg—the Baum Street, the Highland Park, and the East Liberty Traction Company. Senator Flinn is President of the first two companies.

—General Superintendent H. U. Mudge of the Atchison system is given as authority for the statement that additional branches of that system are to be constructed in Southern and Southwestern Kansas.

—Albert Keep, Chairman of the Chicago and Northwestern Directors, is in this city for the purpose of attending a meeting of the board to-day. The question of a quarterly dividend will be considered.

—A meeting of all the Superintendents of the New-York Central system will be held in General Superintendent Van Etten's office to-day to consider the matter of rules.

—The application of Henry A. Taylor & Co. to be made a party defendant in the Alabama Great Southern foreclosure suit has been granted by the court.

—A meeting of the Rate Committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association will be held in Atlanta to-morrow.

—Judge Dundy of the United States Court in Omaha yesterday decided the Nebraska freight law unconstitutional.

—A new day train has been put on by the Erie Railway between Buffalo and Hornellsville.

—Erie Railway stockholders will hold their annual meeting to-day.

RECORDER-ELECT GOFF SWORN IN

Takes Oath Before Justice Barrett—Judge Beekman Also Sworn In.

John W. Goff, the Recorder-elect, took the oath of office yesterday before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court.

As Justice Barrett was about to leave the bench in Part I., at 1 o'clock, Mr. Goff, accompanied by William Travers Jerome, entered the room.

"I wish to take the oath of office as Recorder, your Honor," said Mr. Goff.

Justice Barrett expressed his willingness to administer it. Taking the Bible in his right hand, Mr. Goff arose and in a firm voice took the oath. Justice Barrett afterward shook his hand and congratulated him.

The Recorder-elect explained that he was about to leave for Albany, where he is to argue the appeal of Charles W. Gardner before the Court of Appeals. Gardner was the detective for the Parkhurst Society who was convicted of blackmail.

As there was a slight doubt as to where the certified form of the oath should be filed, the Recorder-elect filed two copies—one with the County Clerk and the other with the Mayor. The papers read as follows:

I, John W. Goff, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Recorder of and for the City and County of New-York according to the best of my ability.

I do further solemnly swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered, or promised to pay, contributed or offered to contribute any money or reward for the giving or withholding of a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote.

JOHN W. GOFF.

Sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1894.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, J.

Judge-elect Henry R. Beekman of the Superior Court also took the oath of office and was sworn in yesterday before Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court.

THE ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MR. WELLMAN

Was Not Personally Approached, the Lawyer Declares.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman said yesterday, in speaking about the man who wanted to bribe him to name the witnesses in the police trials, that there was a misunderstanding about the matter.

"I never saw the would-be briber," he said. "He never approached me personally at all. He went to some one in my office and made the offer. The one to whom he made it became so indignant that he drove the man from the office. The whole matter was ended before I knew anything of it. I don't know who the man was, and cannot have him prosecuted."

Mr. Wellman denied that he is a candidate for Col. Fellows's place as District Attorney, and said that he resigned to relieve Col. Fellows from being further attacked because of his (Wellman's) actions.

In the cases of the several policemen who are being prosecuted before the Police Commissioners upon the allegations that they obtained their appointments through fraudulent civil service examination, Mr. Wellman will continue to act for the Commissioners. He said that he could see no reason why he should not do so, as he was especially appointed to do that work.

Mr. Wellman was at Police Headquarters yesterday in consultation about the charges against Sergeant William O'Toole, who was accused before the Senate committee of levying blackmail on Dr. Newton Whitehead.

The Astor Tramp and the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury will probably be called upon to-day to consider the case of John Garvey, who slept in one of the Astor beds without permission of the family. The papers were sent to the District Attorney's office from the police court yesterday, and will probably be ready for presentation to the Grand Jury some time to-day. Mr. Astor has not thus far appeared in the Criminal Court Building to prosecute the case.

Not Content with the Earth.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Max O'Rell denounces the Anglo-Saxon Pharisees who talk about "French immorality." "You are a wonderful people," he says. "You are little by little quietly securing all that is worth having on the surface of the earth. Do leave us something—our character, for instance. You push us aside in every part of the globe. It would really be so kind of you not to take away from us the hope that one day we may have a little corner in the abode of the seraphs."

He Could Despise Orthography.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The great Duke of Wellington was accustomed to write on the envelopes of his letters and dispatches the word "imediate," (sic.)

PUBLIC ALARMS TO BE STOPPED

Brooklyn Aldermen to Silence the City Hall Fire Bell and Offend Sentiment.

The members of the Society of Old Brooklynites will be indignant when they learn that the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday, by a unanimous vote, decided that the ringing of fire alarms by the big bell in the tower of the City Hall is a nuisance, and ordered the alarms to be discontinued on and after Dec. 1.

This same action was taken some years ago, but the Society of Old Brooklynites requested the authorities to order the bell to be rung again, as it was one of the customs of old Brooklyn. The request was granted.

Alderman Cary at yesterday's meeting said that the city had 500 parcels of property that should be sold. He offered a resolution directing that 5,000 pamphlets descriptive of the properties should be printed and sent to real estate dealers, bankers, and other business men. After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Walsh had a resolution adopted calling on the President of the Brooklyn Board of Education to furnish to the Aldermen the names of children who are attending the public schools, and who do not live in the city. The object of this resolution is to prepare the way for forcing non-residents out of the schools, thereby making room for children who live in the city but who cannot find room in the schools.

Law's Horse Killed Crantz.

William Law of 396 Hopkins Avenue, Long Island City, whose horse ran away and killed Julius Crantz Sunday, was arraigned before Police Justice Divver in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged with homicide. He was remanded in charge of a Police Sergeant for examination by the Coroner.

Mr. Law was driving a skittish horse on Sedgwick Avenue, when it took fright at a passing train and ran away. Law was thrown out. Julius Crantz of 670 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Eugene Busber of 668 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street were standing by an excavation. The horse swerved suddenly from his course, ran into them, and knocked both men down. The horse fell upon the prostrate body of Crantz, crushing him so that he died in a short while.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Egyptian Prince.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM, for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania");) at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland");) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington");) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Habana, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Habana");) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance");) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia");) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia");) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails above advertised, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 A.M. | Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M.
Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M. | Etruria, Jan. 5.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer. No tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Paris, Nov. 28, 11 A.M. Berlin, Dec. 5, 11 A.M.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
Rhynland, Nov. 28, 6 A.M. Westrnl'd, Dec. 5, 10:30 A.M.
International Navigation Company.
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 23, June 24.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. MIOWERA, Jan. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé...Sat., Dec. 1, 4:30 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class, $190; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dc. 11, 7 AM. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 AM. | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 AM.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Dec. 1, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s imp. mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

TO PASSENGERS BY S. S. "NORMANNIA," JAN. 5, 1895.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WHO WILL LAND IN EGYPT FROM THE NORMANNIA MAKES IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT ALL WHO INTEND TO GO UP THE NILE SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATIONS FROM US AT ONCE.

WE ARE DOING OUR UTMOST, BY PUTTING ON SPECIAL STEAMERS, TO MEET THE PRESSURE; IN ORDER, HOWEVER, TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT, ALL WHO WISH TO MAKE THE NILE VOYAGE THIS SEASON SHOULD SECURE ACCOMMODATION IMMEDIATELY.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 A.M. | Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M.
*Majestic, D'c. 5, 10:30 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A.M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M.
*Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M.

*No Cattle Carried by Passage Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $30; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 28
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 30
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Dec. 3
Stm